

2,000 Would Flee

Chaos Feared if U.S. Orders Pennsylvania Evacuation

By Ward Sinclair and Warren Brown

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 — On paper it looks neat and but the plan to evacuate residents from parts of five counties also to have the potential for history's biggest traffic jam.

There is no laughing matter, however, but the situation is ironic. From their homes by the evacuation, those fleeing will be bumper-to-bumper behind internal combustion engines.

"Don't quote me," said an American Red Cross official, "but you're going to see the damndest rush in the history of the world. Nobody is going to follow that plan of a scaled evacuation."

Order Possible

State and U.S. officials are studying the possibility of evacuating an estimated 630,000 persons to a ground if the danger of a nuclear disaster increases at Three Mile Island.

President Carter suggested after the crisis at the crippled nuclear plant yesterday that at some time in the coming days people would be ordered out of the area. The idea would be to get them out of the range of the lethal radiation that could be emitted into the atmosphere if there is a meltdown of the reactor core at the Metropolitan Edison Co. plant.

They would be expected to leave in buses, government and military vehicles and private cars. Within a 20-mile radius of the plant, which is about 15 miles south of Harrisburg, the evacuation would be ordered.

Reporters Get Dose of Humor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 — A note posted today on a bulletin board of the state capital pressroom gave advice to reporters camped here.

The text: "To all out-of-town reporters: If you go out tonight into the streets of Harrisburg and see that they are dark and empty, this is not a repeat, not because of the accident at Three Mile Island."

"That's the way they always are," it signed, "The Locals."

Former U.S. Rep. Passman Acquitted in Bribery Case

By Gordon Freeman

MONROE, La., April 2 (UPI) — Former Rep. Otto Passman, 78, was acquitted yesterday of charges that he accepted illegal bribes from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park and evaded income tax on the money. He also was acquitted of a conspiracy charge.

The jury deliberated 90 minutes yesterday after hearing the closing arguments in the trial of the former Democratic representative from Louisiana. When the verdict was announced, Mr. Passman, who had spent at times during the day's proceedings, embraced his lawyer.

Mr. Passman was the chairman of a House Appropriations subcommittee at a time when Mr. Park sought help from Congress in promoting the sales of U.S. rice to South Korea.

Yesterday's closing arguments showed conflicting portraits of Mr. Passman, with the prosecution depicting him as motivated by greed in the Korean bribery scandal and defense calling him the victim of a conspiracy.

Government Case

The government relied heavily on three weeks of testimony to prove its charges of conspiracy, acceptance of illegal bribes and evasion.

Justice Department attorney Morris Silverstein told the jurors: "Don't let any April Fool's jokes be played on you."

Otto Passman wanted his share of the spoils. Mr. Silverstein also told them not to be misled by defense attorney Camille Gravel Jr.'s cross-examination of Mr. Park. "Tongsun Park is not a trial here," he said.

Mr. Silverstein warned the jurors, who were constituted of 12 men and women, of the danger to Mr. Passman when he was in Congress.

Another Red Cross official at Middletown, a community three miles from the plant, said: "I feel it's going to end up in chaos and cause more problems than the accident. We're going to have to trust in other people and right now I don't think we can do that."

The Red Cross has geared to receive people who need food and shelter at designated schools, churches and community centers outside the 20-mile perimeter.

Each county government is responsible for arranging transportation for residents who have no other way out. The Red Cross, which has added disaster aid personnel from across the country, handles shelter and feeding for those with no place else to go.

The 40-square-mile swath of central Pennsylvania that would be covered by an evacuation order includes some towns that have traffic problems even on their quietest days.

Harrisburg (68,000), York (47,000), Middletown (11,000) and Hershey (9,000).

The area happens to be blessed with a system of crisscrossing interstate and four-lane highways that lead out in all directions, which will ease movement somewhat.

"Yes," an official at the state Emergency Management Agency said, "a lot will depend on weather and conditions down at Three Mile Island, when and if we go to the evacuation."

He will have other things to worry about, of course, but at least Gov. Thornburgh will not have to fight the traffic. He and other officials would spend the duration in a radiation proof bunker 50 feet below the Department of Transportation building here.

Other Towns

About 400 National Guardsmen have been put on alert to help with traffic control, which county civil defense chief Kevin Molloy said "will be the key to whatever we do."

Many people left this area before the weekend after Gov. Richard Thornburgh ordered pregnant women and preschool children who lived within a five-mile radius of the plant to go.

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Gas Bubble Said Shrinking At U.S. Nuclear Reactor

(Continued from Page 1)

ate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, said that he would recommend that the commission order that the seven reactors operate at reduced power until it could be determined whether there was a flaw in the design.

Before Mr. Denton's briefing, a spokesman for Metropolitan Edison, George Troffer, said that at 4 a.m. the bubble had been measured at 210 cubic feet. He said that at 6 a.m. it was down to 190 cubic feet, and that at 9:45 a.m. it measured 47 cubic feet. At one point, Mr. Troffer said that the bubble was "gone," but he later acknowledged that it was not.

The average bubble size has been about 600 cubic feet, but at one point it reached 1,800 cubic feet. "There are no problems left. We're not emitting any radioactive gases," Mr. Troffer said.

Mr. Troffer issued the statement even though John Harrington, another utility spokesman, said yesterday that the company had been told by the White House "that all releases would be given out by the NRC."

The bubble, made of hydrogen and oxygen from chemical decomposition within the reactor core, was being reduced by letting the gas dissolve in the circulating cooling water and allowing it to escape from the water outside the reactor.

Scientists were concerned that the oxygen would mix with the hydrogen in a flammable proportion inside the reactor dome. Also, there was a danger of increasing the hydrogen concentration in the containment building, prompting an explosion and a release of radiation.

If the bubble kept growing inside the reactor vessel, it could expose the uranium core, a remote event that could trigger a meltdown. During such an event, the core melts, burns through the reactor vessel and sinks into the ground, releasing radioactivity that, at worst, would contaminate thousands of square miles.

While the work continued at the island on the Susquehanna River, officials worked on precautionary evacuation plans for residents in the four surrounding counties. "We are in a position now that we can respond to any foreseeable change," said Mr. Troffer, who visited the plant yesterday with President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn.

Mr. Carter, wearing a badge to measure radiation and plastic bags over his shoes to protect against any contamination, spent about 10 minutes in the control room.

The president, who was trained in nuclear physics in the Navy, later spoke in Middletown. Hundreds lined the streets and cheered when he arrived. He said that the safety of the residents was paramount and that any evacuation would be "strictly a precautionary measure."

Mr. Gravel contended that Mr. Passman had testified only after the government gave him immunity from prosecution and that he did it to extricate himself from his tax problems.

Mr. Passman testified that he was not on trial, but that his veracity was Mr. Gravel's duty. Mr. Passman was motivated by a "sincere effort to involve a man defeated in 1976 and who could not help or hurt him anymore."

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Shaded area shows four-county region in which Pennsylvania set up care centers to be used by nuclear-mishap evacuees.

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Ring in Argentina Allegedly Issued Bogus U.S. Visas

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (UPI) — As many as 3,000 illegal aliens, most of them North and South Koreans who used Argentina as a way station, may have entered the United States with false U.S. visas that were purchased from a bogus U.S. consulate that operated here for a year before it was closed 10 days ago.

Among those arrested by Argentine police in connection with the visa ring, were four Argentine employees of the U.S. consulate here. They were charged with participating in what diplomatic observers said could turn out to be one of the largest visa scandals in the history. Although it cannot be determined exactly who used the visas to enter the United States illegally, officials said that most of those who bought the fake visas, the diplomat said, however, that the possibility is nothing more than conjecture.

A spokesman for the U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro said that the ring had destroyed whatever records it kept, and that it would be impossible to determine the exact names and numbers of the persons using the visas. The embassy spokesman said that it is assumed that most of those who obtained the fraudulent visas, at least 1,000 and possibly as many as 3,000 persons, according to those arrested — have already used them to enter the United States.

Argentine police estimate that the ring may have taken in as much as \$5 million from persons who paid between \$1,000 and \$3,000 each to have their passports marked with the official U.S. visa stamp.

The stamp was available to members of the ring employed in the consulate as assistants to U.S. consular officials, according to a police account that was confirmed by the embassy.

These assistants, working with other members of the ring who operated travel agencies or who had connections in a section of Buenos Aires called "Koreatown," usually provided visas to persons otherwise ineligible to enter the United States as tourists or as immigrants.

In some cases, according to police, persons who might have been eligible for visas were told that they were not or were told that the paperwork would take a long time. Then the aides working in the official consulate would refer those seeking legal travel documents to the "parallel consulate," only four blocks from the embassy in the home of Ricardo Luque, one of the consulate employees who was allegedly a member of the visa ring, officials said.

The spokesmen pointed out that once illegal immigrants are in the United States they cannot be easily identified and extradited, because it is unconstitutional for U.S. authorities to ask to see a person's visa unless they have clear reason to suspect wrongdoing.

Only if the illegal alien is arrested on another charge may police in

the United States call in immigration officials if they have reason to suspect that the person under arrest has entered the country illegally.

According to Argentine police, who were called to by the embassy Feb. 12 after consular officials here discovered that a blank U.S. passport was missing several months ago, most of the Koreans who ultimately left for the United States had entered Argentina illegally.

After a seven-week investigation Argentine police, assisted by special internal security agents sent from Washington by the State Department, arrested more than a dozen members of the ring March 20. At least two of those arrested, including Mr. Luque, who worked in the embassy for six years before his arrest and dismissal, are still in jail.

The embassy spokesman said none of those arrested were Americans. Almost all were Argentine citizens, except for two Korean nationals living legally in Buenos Aires.

The U.S. consulate here processes between 500 and 800 visas a day, making it one of the busiest in the world. Argentines have been traveling to the United States in record numbers in the last year because of inflation in Argentina and favorable exchange rates for the peso against the dollar.

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Argentine police estimate that the ring may have taken in as much as \$5 million from persons who paid between \$1,000 and \$3,000 each to have their passports marked with the official U.S. visa stamp.

The stamp was available to members of the ring employed in the consulate as assistants to U.S. consular officials, according to a police account that was confirmed by the embassy.

These assistants, working with other members of the ring who operated travel agencies or who had connections in a section of Buenos Aires called "Koreatown," usually provided visas to persons otherwise ineligible to enter the United States as tourists or as immigrants.

In some cases, according to police, persons who might have been eligible for visas were told that they were not or were told that the paperwork would take a long time. Then the aides working in the official consulate would refer those seeking legal travel documents to the "parallel consulate," only four blocks from the embassy in the home of Ricardo Luque, one of the consulate employees who was allegedly a member of the visa ring, officials said.

The spokesmen pointed out that once illegal immigrants are in the United States they cannot be easily identified and extradited, because it is unconstitutional for U.S. authorities to ask to see a person's visa unless they have clear reason to suspect wrongdoing.

Only if the illegal alien is arrested on another charge may police in

the United States call in immigration officials if they have reason to suspect that the person under arrest has entered the country illegally.

According to Argentine police, who were called to by the embassy Feb. 12 after consular officials here discovered that a blank U.S. passport was missing several months ago, most of the Koreans who ultimately left for the United States had entered Argentina illegally.

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SALT: Missile Hide-and-Seek

In our discussion of U.S. nuclear strategy yesterday, we ended that editorial with U.S. missiles mobile and hard to find. By multiplying the locations from which each missile might be fired, the United States would make it impossible for the Soviet Union to destroy enough of them to avoid their retaliatory power. The second proposal is that the United States simultaneously enlarge its missiles so that they will reciprocally threaten most Soviet land missiles in their underground silos.

Two approaches to future missile design have been proposed. One would make some U.S. missiles mobile and hard to find. By multiplying the locations from which each missile might be fired, the United States would make it impossible for the Soviet Union to destroy enough of them to avoid their retaliatory power. The second proposal is that the United States simultaneously enlarge its missiles so that they will reciprocally threaten most Soviet land missiles in their underground silos.

These two responses are not equally desirable. In the chess game of nuclear strategy, mobile missiles of modest size (like the existing Minuteman) could be sure of surviving a first-strike without themselves threatening a strike that would cripple Soviet might. They would thus be solely retaliatory and unprovocative. By contrast, very heavy and highly accurate missiles would be seen — as we see the emerging Soviet missiles — as offensive and threatening.

If both nations had very big but stationary missiles, both might be tempted, in a moment of grave crisis, to shoot fast so as not to be caught with vulnerable missiles in the ground. If both sides moved to large and mobile missiles, they might find it increasingly difficult to carry out inspections against violations of arms limitations. But if the Russians keep stationary missiles while the United States moves to an inspectable mobile system, that would preserve the retaliatory power of both — deterrence. So the decision to make missiles mobile needs to be separated from the decision to make them provocatively large.

This conception, however, is now seriously challenged. The Pentagon favors three designs for a mobile missile, each of which would pose a major threat to Soviet missiles in a first strike. Former Secretary of State Kissinger used to ridicule fears of the "superiority" of big Soviet missiles, asking, "What is the significance of it politically, militarily, operationally at these levels of numbers? What do you do with it?" But now he argues that "for one side to have counterforce [first-strike] capability and the other side not to

have it [especially if that side is also inferior in forces for local intervention] must tempt a political disaster."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has also reversed his position and, with many qualifications, advanced a similar thesis. By acquiring the capability to put "at least one reliable warhead" on every Soviet missile silo, he would match the theoretical Soviet capacity to confine a war to military targets without automatically risking the devastation of cities.

These positions may appease some military planners and win votes for the SALT-2 treaty. But are the larger new weapons really needed? Once the United States makes some land-based missiles mobile, it will have removed the target for the feared Soviet first-strike force: there would no longer exist a Soviet "counterforce" capability that requires matching. Moreover, as Secretary Brown acknowledges, a U.S. first-strike force could not come into being for a decade and it would not last long. The Russians would have several years of the feared first-strike "superiority" and they would then match the U.S. example by also making their intercontinental missiles mobile. And they could choose to hide them in ways that would make arms control inspection impossible.

The desirable remedy for Minuteman's vulnerability, in short, is a mobile missile that does not threaten a retaliation-proof first strike.

Making such missiles mobile will be expensive but not too difficult. The Air Force currently favors a "shell game" system that would allow moving every missile at random to one of 20 underground shelters resembling the present silos. But this would require permitting on-the-ground inspection by the Russians. And if they start their own "shell game," the difficulties of verification could overwhelm all arms control.

So more readily verifiable arrangements are under study. One is a system of trenches, with protected firing stations. Or the missiles could be hauled around by plane and fired from the air or from ordinary airfields. Reluctantly, the Air Force concedes it could use existing Minuteman or Trident-1 missiles in a mobile land system and have it ready by 1983, when the threat of surprise attack becomes theoretically real.

One way or another, U.S. missiles can be made mobile but still subject to count by Soviet monitors. This would answer the presumed danger of the next decade, but without inviting an even more dangerous Soviet response and without destroying what hope remains for negotiated limits on future weapons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Counting the Aliens

Their number and whereabouts may be unknown, but the presence in New York City of a half-million or million or million-and-a-half illegal aliens is no secret. As several recent articles in The New York Times have revealed, small businesses relish this growing source of cheap labor. City Hall, on the other hand, is painfully aware of the costs of providing them with municipal services. While local officials try to cope with the burden, national immigration policy muddles along, stuck somewhere between the extremes of blanket amnesty and wholesale deportation.

Unregistered aliens come to the United States in hopes of participating in its economic boom. Laborers from Haiti and Ecuador, willing to work for subminimum wages, have readily found jobs in food processing plants, restaurants and other small firms. Without such cheap labor, marginally profitable businesses might otherwise have to raise prices, flee the city or shut down. The illegal immigration also serves as a form of foreign aid, relieving the aliens' homelands of some of their unemployed and pumping U.S.-earned wages into their economies.

But there is a toll. Last month, 5.9 million Americans were out of work. Although experts dispute the extent of head-to-head competition for jobs, the hiring of illegal aliens has undeniably diminished the opportunities available for low-skilled Americans.

Vague as the dimensions of this national problem may be, Washington is even vaguer about responses. The most hawkish proposals envision massive roundups and deportations, and beefed-up patrols to seal points of entry. But the costs of rooting out 7 million elusive aliens could be prohibitive. Moreover,

at least some sectors of the U.S. economy plainly depend on imported labor.

Yet amnesty for aliens who have resided in the United States for several years also has its drawbacks. Forgiveness may be more humane than deportation, but it offers little consolation to Americans who need jobs.

If the status of alien workers were legalized, employers would be forced to improve their wages and working conditions, some possibly being driven out of business. And unless the nation's gates could somehow be slammed shut, new waves of aliens would surely follow.

There is no perfect answer and Washington may be forgiven its slowness to respond. What is inexcusable is the federal government's refusal to acknowledge the financial burden that its indecisiveness creates for states and cities saddled with the illegals.

Many unregistered workers pay income and Social Security taxes and most of them are too frightened to claim rebates and other benefits. Yet census aides fail to take full account of the alien presence, thus depriving New York and other major regions of federal assistance that is dispensed according to official population tallies — like revenue sharing and community development funds.

Even if Washington cannot effectively seal U.S. borders and ports of entry, it can at least give mayors and governors some financial help to cope with the aliens who have already penetrated U.S. defenses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 3, 1904

PARIS — In the course of his testimony before the court which is now reviewing the Dreyfus case, Mr. du Paty de Clam recently stated that he had drawn up a substantial summary of the secret documents which were communicated to the court-martial in 1894 without the knowledge of the accused. Mr. du Paty de Clam was enjoined to produce this summary, but declined, saying that he needed the consent of Gen. Mercier, who was his superior at the time. After this Gen. Mercier was ordered by the court to comply, and the papers are expected to be delivered shortly.

Fifty Years Ago
April 3, 1929

WASHINGTON — With two congressmen charged with smuggling liquor into the United States, and the sinking of a Canadian rum-runner, a congressional inquiry into Prohibition seems inevitable. The two congressmen, one from Chicago and one from a district in Ohio, both had supported the severe penalties provided by the recent Jones Law, which they are now facing as a result of the charges against them. The sinking of the Canadian rum-runner by U.S. shore patrol outside the three-mile limit has provoked only a subdued complaint by the British government.



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'Same Old Junk — Three Special Magazine Offers, Four Coupons, a Chance to Enter a Sweepstakes, and a Couple More Political Solicitations From the White House.'

'Freiheit' in East Berlin

By Anthony Lewis

BERLIN — Music with a political theme is unlikely to rise to the level of art, but in at least one case it reaches the sublime. That is Beethoven's "Fidelio," with its theme of freedom. Who, seeing that opera, can remain unmoved when the prisoners shuffle out of their cells into the sunlight and sing "O Freiheit, Freiheit!"

To hear "Fidelio" at the German State Opera in East Berlin is an extraordinary experience. Did the prisoners' chorus have a special meaning for many in the audience the other night, or was that only the political reaction of a Western visitor? In any event it was a superb performance, the prisoners compellingly gray and Brechtian.

Beethoven had trouble with the censors in Vienna before the first performance in 1805. The producers told them that it was a story set in Spain 300 years before, and that its story of unjust imprisonment was an act of private vengeance by a state official. But in fact the libretto was based on an actual event during the Terror of the French Revolution. And no one can mistake the message: that the individual may be cruelly abused in the name of authority.

Rain Force

East Berlin remains a powerful symbol of government by raw force, with the wall and behind it tank traps and barbed wire and soil raked smooth to show footprints. The bookshops are full of the works of Lenin, Marx and Engels. The restored opera house is lovely, but near it on the Unter den Linden in the evening there are few signs of light or life.

But Americans concerned about human rights should be careful about the lesson to be drawn from East Berlin. It is not just the simple idea that authoritarian Communism is bad. To that must be added an awareness of the limits to what the West can do about it, and of the practical measures that can be and are being taken.

The people of East Berlin, and East Germany generally, are confined behind the wall. We detect that fact; we regard it as a terrible confession of political failure. But the truth is that the West cannot change it. In a nuclear world, the line across the face of Europe cannot be removed by force.

What few Americans realize is that nevertheless, in various ways, the West is still reaching the people behind the wall. Under the Soviet-

German and Berlin agreements that became effective in 1972, millions of West Germans have visited the East. By quiet diplomacy, West Germany has got thousands of individuals out of the East to reunite families; 58,000 last year. Most East Berliners get their news from West Berlin television, and similarly in most of East Germany.

Accommodation

When former Chancellor Willy Brandt sought the agreements on Berlin and Soviet-German relations, some condemned his policy as an acceptance of the illegitimacy of the wall and of a divided Germany. But few in West or East Germany would want to undo the results today. For the alternative would merely have been confrontation and insecurity for West Berlin, not removal of the wall. Accommodation to reality has at least brought with it some human contact across the wall.

Europeans tend to think that the West German way of pursuing human rights and foreign policy is the right way; by accommodation and quiet diplomacy. Many are skeptical of U.S. rhetoric regarding President Carter's human rights policy as more a matter of domestic politics than of effect abroad.

Those feelings came out at a recent conference on human rights at the Aspen Institute. Berlin. Americans and West Germans talked about their differences on the subject. The result was a measure of increased mutual understanding.

Americans at the meeting explained that the new rhetoric of human rights represents not just a political but a real change. Until two years ago, U.S. policy was made by a secretary of state who thought that human rights concerns were an intrusion on the true business of diplomacy.

When a U.S. ambassador in Chile expressed concern about official brutality there, the secretary told him to "cut out the political science lectures."

A Boon

The Carter policy reflects public reaction against a policy that many Americans felt was soulless. It is as if we have to reassure ourselves, out loud, that the U.S. tradition is a moral one — one that cares about humane values.

West Europeans do not have to be reminded about human rights. The problem is next door. They worry, with reason, when some

Americans talk as if "human rights" meant rigid anti-Communism — as if calculating the arms race, for example, would be a boon for human rights if accompanied by libertarian words. Americans ought to understand Europeans' skepticism at the rhetorical, their emphasis on the practical.

On the other hand, Europeans should see that rhetoric has its place, too. When quiet diplomacy does not work, when savagery goes on in a Uganda or Cambodia or Argentina, then it is necessary to speak out — necessary for the sake of self-respect as well as credibility. And public pressure may eventually help even the worst tyrannies may care in the end about the world's rejection.

In short, there is no one way to advance human rights in a complicated world. In East Berlin, the ideals of Beethoven and the arrangements of politicians both serve.

View From Cairo: Treaty? Alliance?

By Mohammed Sid-Ahmed

CAIRO — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is projected as the first step toward an overall Middle East settlement. Paradoxically, one basic ingredient, Jerusalem, was jettisoned at Camp David. Now with the signature of the treaty, the Palestinian issue in all its aspects has also been dumped.

Even a formal linkage between Palestinian autonomy and the treaty has been dropped. The only hope for progress on the Palestinian issue — by everyone's admission the most crucial and knotty aspect of the conflict — lies in President Carter's commitment of his full personal involvement in the negotiations over the coming year. The question here is: How full can Mr. Carter's involvement be in a year of a presidential election?

The Camp David accord purported to proceed from the general to the particular, with one decision setting a framework for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and the other setting the specific framework for a peace treaty between the parties present at the negotiations. The other relevant parties were expected to be won over sooner or later.

Separate Peace

But after the Baghdad summit meeting, it was obvious that the proposed general framework for peace was unacceptable to most of the other parties. In fact, admission of this fact, President Carter presented the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a "first step" toward an overall settlement. Whether the separate peace will grow into an overall settlement remains to be seen.

But what is obvious now is that the original approach has been reversed, with the peace process now finding itself forced to proceed from the particular to the general. This is not the Camp David framework. With attempts to press ahead creating tension even inside Egypt and Israel, rather than an atmosphere of relaxation and peace, the very validity of the whole process is called into question.

With the enormous jump in oil prices following the October 1973 war, U.S. strategists assumed that petroleum wealth could be an incentive for stability and, consequently, peace. This proved to be a false assumption. First, because "petro-wealth" with surrogate regimes tends to promote social and economic disequilibria, breed waste and corruption and precipitate destabilization; this was graphically illustrated in Iran. Second, because if a no-peace situation is a destabilizing factor, a peace perceived by most Arabs to be tailored to Israel's needs is no less destabilizing.

Even the oil-rich Arab moderates insist that a minimum of Palestinian demands must be met, if only enough to defuse further Palestinian radicalization and the risks that this would represent for them. Because of Menachem Begin's intrans-

igent Zionist stance, this minimum cannot be offered. The autumn plan included in the Camp David accord offers the Palestinians their sovereignty over their land, self-determination, let alone a dependent state.

Obstacle

Mr. Begin's mystical vision of Eretz Israel is not the only ideological obstacle to the way of Anwar Sadat's pragmatic reconciliation between the three monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. With tribal societies catapulted to prominence as a result of petroleum wealth, the religious idiom has now become a salient mode of political expression throughout the region.

An unexpected development is that the religious idiom does not express only conservative trends. The West can use for its own ends. The Central Treaty Organization disintegrated after Iran's withdrawal in the name of an Islamic republic. Because the issue of Jerusalem was left hanging, the Saudis were not ready to play a role in making the Camp David accord palatable to other Arabs.

Paradoxically, arms figure prominently in the peace process, with the United States pledging to furnish parties in the region with billions of dollars worth of military hardware. On the very day that flew to the Middle East to save the floundering peace process, President Carter opted for public diplomacy by deploying U.S. troops off the southern shore of the Arabian Peninsula. His address to the Egyptian Assembly was open hostility to the Arabs who did not regard the Camp David accord as the only possible road to peace. These, including the Saudis, were accused of advocating war.

Fears

President Carter is not the only one accusing whoever thinks differently from him of being an advocate of war. Many Arab parties, at all radical, fear that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is no more than a military alliance masterminded by the United States to replace the Central Treaty Organization.

They feel that the United States considers economic incentives if longer sufficient to guarantee the stability of its vital oil interests in the region and that it is now trying to buttress these with military sanctions. Whether these fears are justified is irrelevant. What the United States cannot ignore is that a process undertaken in the name of peace to be included in it perceives it a threat of still greater upheaval.

Mohammed Sid-Ahmed is author of the book "After the Guns Fall Silent," about peace between Israel and the Arab states. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

No Easy Answers

By Tom Wicker

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Pumping 25 million tons of coal a year in a pipeline from the Montana-Wyoming border to Houston, Texas, may sound like the kind of big-think can-do project Americans need to break out of the energy crisis. In fact, this \$1.8 billion scheme more nearly suggests that there are no easy solutions to that crisis.

The idea, which has been approved by the Wyoming Legislature but may yet be killed by Gov. Ed Herschler, is to pulverize Wyoming and Montana coal to the consistency of granulated sugar, mix with water and pump it through a 40-inch pipeline to the Gulf Coast. This "coal slurry" is both cheaper and quicker than shipping the same amount of coal by rail to the hungry markets now awaiting it.

Naturally, therefore, the railroads, particularly the hard-pressed Burlington and Northern, the major competing carrier — are bitterly opposed. So are the railroad and other Wyoming unions. The ability to move coal in large amounts is one of the few remaining advantages of railroads over trucking lines. Major competition for even that function obviously worsens the railroads' predicament.

Complications

Then there are the legal complications. The Little Big Horn River, from which the slurry water would be diverted, rises in Wyoming and flows north into the Yellowstone Basin in Montana. It also flows through the Little Big Horn National Forest, so that an environmental impact statement on the water diversion would have to be prepared for the federal government. Experience shows that approval of such a statement could take three to five years.

Gov. Thomas Judge of Montana contends that the Little Big Horn's waters are covered by the Yellowstone River Compact between the two states and North Dakota. If so, the water cannot be exported without the consent of all three states, which Montana is so far not willing to give.

The Little Big Horn also flows through the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. At a hearing on the project held last week in Sheridan, Wyo., a Crow official, Dan Old Elk, said that his tribe had treaty rights to the water and that the reservation's 6,000 inhabitants already used 70,000 acre-feet a year. Old Elk said future agricultural

and industrial projects would require even more water, and the slurry line diversion might not leave enough available.

Both Montana and the Crows are therefore threatening suit to stop Wyoming from going ahead with its pipeline agreement with Texas Eastern Transmission Company. By the terms of that arrangement, the company must sign a contract with Herschler by the first week in June; if he refuses to sign — as he might — the deal would be off.

Refused to Sign

Herschler did not veto but refused to sign the Legislature's approval of the slurry project, saying that "numerous unresolved questions" surrounded it and that he was not convinced the idea was in Wyoming's best interest. His basic concern, he made clear in an interview, was that each year the slurry pipeline would carry away 20,000 acre-feet of Wyoming's scarce water — eight times the annual need of a city the size of Sheridan — which could never be recovered.

Texas Eastern made such a loss palatable, the legislature by proposing to divert 42,500 acre-feet — more than a third of the river's estimated annual flow — into a reservoir in northern Wyoming. The company would be guaranteed the first 20,000 acre-feet for the slurry line. The remaining 22,500 acre-feet would be available to the state for municipal, industrial or recreational use.

That sounded good to a state that

is growing fast under the impact of an "energy boom" derived from its ample resources of oil, coal, uranium and soda ash. As a consequence of the boom, water is in increasing demand and the Texas Eastern development, first sited a good way to get it.

But Herschler's own water experts now say the company's plan is unlikely to divert more than 27,000 to 30,000 acre-feet of water. This raises the question whether it makes sense to export 20,000 acre-feet in order to get as little as 7,000 to 10,000 for public purposes. Couldn't the state more sensibly divert that much for itself, without pouring 20,000 acre-feet into the Gulf of Mexico?

Coal in Demand

As for the coal, it's now in a much demand that Wyoming and Montana mines can sell it with or without the slurry line. In fact, Texas Eastern would provide only transmission service. The slurry would have to sell the coal at its outlet.

That raises a final question in the mind of Ed Herschler, a conservative Democrat. An interstate carrier of coal such as the proposed slurry line, he believes, would inevitably come under federal regulation. And he fears that if Wyoming some day wanted to stop exporting all its badly needed water, the federal government might rule that in the national interest the state would have to keep on doing it, in order to export its coal quickly and cheaply to a nation that needed it.

JANUARY 1980

Test of Free Speech Reportedly Halting

Posters Removed From Center of Peking

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 2 (NYT) — Chinese authorities yesterday ordered workers to remove posters from the walls in the center of the capital, backing up their decision to the brief experiment in greater freedom of expression.

The posters, which were placed in the city's authorities to ban walls by dissidents, and a group of the underground bulletins have sprung up in Peking during the last few months, accused the government yesterday of "trial by publicity."

The Peking Daily yesterday had a photo showing a water truck hosing down posters in Tiananmen Square.

The paper also printed on its front page a letter from "a reader" who said, "Some who pose as

spokesmen of the people are really most unpopular."

Responding to the regime's decision, a mimeographed statement called "Exploration," which is put out by a group of activists, said that the poster decision "only demonstrates to the whole world that the Chinese government does not want any democratic freedom. The so-called true democracy and freedom which they talk about is only an order to the Chinese people to bolster the prestige of the authorities which are in power."

It continued: "Any criticism is fiercely suppressed as contrary to socialism and to the dictatorship of the proletariat. What brutal hypocrisy."

Dissident Said Arrested

The statement also reported the arrest of Wei Jingsheng, one of the leaders of the groups that have been putting up wall posters demanding human rights and democracy. Mr. Wei, 30, a worker, was said to have been charged with being a counter-revolutionary, a crime punishable by death.

In December, shortly after the government began allowing wall posters by dissidents to appear, Mr. Wei wrote one calling for a fifth modernization in China, democracy. China is pledged to carry out what are termed the Four Modernizations: agriculture, industry, science, and technology, and defense.

Deng Orchestration

The government's move to rein in such expressions was made only a few days before the third anniversary of a large anti-leftist demonstration on Tiananmen Square on April 4, 1976. The incident has since become an emotional symbol of popular discontent in China, and the country's leaders may have felt it necessary to clamp down now to head off further outbreaks this week.

At the time, Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) was blamed for the disturbance and purged from his posts. He was rehabilitated in 1977 and now, as deputy premier, is China's key leader. It was Mr. Deng last fall who reportedly orchestrated the appearance of the first wall posters to undercut the power of his political rivals, who were linked with the Gang of Four. Ironically, it is Mr. Deng who is behind the clampdown on the movement.

Some diplomats believe that Mr. Deng at first genuinely favored greater freedom of expression as a way to rekindle popular support for the Communists but was taken aback by the vociferousness of the calls for a democracy and felt that they challenged the party's leadership.

More cynically, other diplomats think that Mr. Deng may have manipulated the movement to undermine his rivals, then shut it off when he had achieved his objective.



TILTED FOR TRYOUT — The pivot-wing AD-1 rests at the Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Center in Edwards, Calif., before flight tests of the oblique wing concept. At lower speeds, the wing is at right angles to the fuselage, but at higher speeds, it is pivoted to form an angle of up to 60 degrees with the body. As the aircraft flies faster, pivoting the wing reduces the air drag, allowing increased speeds and longer range for equal fuel expenditure.

Temporary Reprieve for Ex-Prime Minister

Islamic Law Plea Is Allowed for Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 2 (UPI) — A lower court today agreed to hear an appeal in Islamic law for the condemned former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, giving him a temporary reprieve from execution by hanging.

The appeal, filed after the expiration of deadline for clemency pleas, was accepted by the Shariah bench of the High Court in Mr. Bhutto's home province of Sindh, the Pakistan news agency reported.

The Shariah bench hears civil cases and judges them by the standards of Moslem laws, which were adopted by Pakistan in February.

Mr. Bhutto's main attorney, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, contends that the death sentence violates Islamic law, which specifies that a defendant cannot be condemned on the testimony of another accused person.

The Lahore High Court, which found Mr. Bhutto and four members of his secret police guilty of conspiring to murder a political opponent, allowed two other men accused of the crime to testify in the case.

Both men, former state security officers, testified that Mr. Bhutto ordered the attempted assassination of Ahmad Raza Kasuri Nov.

11, 1974. Both were pardoned on the basis of their testimony.

The effect of any ruling by the Islamic court is not known because Moslem law currently only applies to civil cases in Pakistan.

But Mr. Pirzada said all faithful Moslems are bound to obey Islamic law and that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq must take that into consideration when he decides whether to grant Mr. Bhutto clemency.

U.S. to Commemorate Victims of Holocaust

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — President Carter today proclaimed April 28 and 29, the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camp at Dachau, Germany, as "days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust."

Calling for prayers and other observances, the president recalled that, during his visit to Israel last month, he had visited the Yad Vashem memorial to the 6 million Jews and others murdered by the Nazis during World War II. "I vowed then, and I repeat now, that the world must never permit such events ever to occur again," Mr. Carter said.

Gen. Zia summoned editors of several national publications to his residence in Rawalpindi yesterday and said that he would not decide Mr. Bhutto's fate hastily, but he did not set a time for his deliberations. If he rejects a reprieve then he must set an execution date within a week.

Gen. Zia, who previously has said that he would not be inclined to grant clemency because it would be interfering with the judicial system, also said that he would accept more pleas for Mr. Bhutto's life to show the scope of his considerations in whatever decision he makes.

Mr. Pirzada, Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party and the former prime minister's step-sister all filed many appeals with Gen. Zia during the weekend.

The appeals were filed against Mr. Bhutto's wishes. He repeatedly has said he does not want his friends, family or supporters to ask for mercy from the man who ousted him in July, 1977.

If Mr. Bhutto is spared the death sentence this time it does not necessarily mean that he will be free from it. He faces at least a dozen other charges, several of which also could result in a death sentence.

Current Members Said Uninvolved

Probe of Influence Buying Clears S. African Cabinet

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (UPI) — An official commission investigating South Africa's information scandal said today that no current member of the government knew that public funds were used to buy favorable image of the nation abroad.

The commission's report, introduced in Parliament after a four-month investigation, said that evidence indicated that Prime Minister P.W. Botha and his Cabinet ministers were unaware that \$37 million of taxpayers' money was used to finance a pro-government newspaper, the Citizen.

The report of the Erasmus commission concluded that no current government members, including President John Vorster, who as prime minister commissioned the investigation, knew of irregularities committed by the defunct Information Department.

The scandal, involving the secret use of a \$73-million slush fund to promote the government and its apartheid policies, has been the worst to hit the ruling National Party since it took power 30 years ago.

Mr. Botha had said that he would resign as prime minister and call general elections if the commission's findings had implicated any member of his Cabinet.

The alleged irregularities by the Information Department involved schemes to buy mass-media outlets in the United States and Britain and to make donations to the campaigns of politicians considered friendly to South Africa.

Vorster Accused

Cornelius Mulder, the former information minister, who headed the Information Department, and his deputy, Eschel Rhoodie, have claimed that other leading figures in the government were aware of the secret operation. Among those they named were Mr. Vorster, and Mr. Botha, who was a minister in Mr. Vorster's Cabinet.

Mr. Vorster last month denied that he knew of secret schemes in which money was used "irregularly," but he did not specifically deny that some of the money was used for bribery.

Mr. Mulder, who narrowly lost the prime ministership last year to Mr. Botha, was forced to resign last November as black-affairs minister and surrender his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Rhoodie fled abroad and has threatened to release 40 tape recordings that he claims give details of secret propaganda operations mounted by the information department under Mr. Mulder.

Bowing to opposition demands, Mr. Vorster appointed Judge Rudolf Erasmus in November to form a commission to investigate the possible involvement of officials other than Mr. Mulder and Mr. Rhoodie in the financing of the newspaper.

Portugal Protests National's Killing In Mozambique

LISBON, April 2 (AP) — Portugal's relations with Mozambique, its former colony, worsened yesterday as the Lisbon government released a strongly worded protest against the execution of a Portuguese citizen in the African nation.

The protest accused Mozambique of failing to meet the "fundamental principles inscribed in the universal declaration of human rights" by not informing the Portuguese Embassy in the capital of Maputo of the trial, death sentence and execution of Manuel Nunes da Silva, 38.

Mr. Nunes da Silva was tried Friday by a new court, the Military Revolutionary Tribunal, on charges of being an anti-government mercenary.

Two Rhodesians and seven Mozambicans also were tried on charges of espionage and high treason. They were executed Saturday by firing squad.

6 Killed in Thailand In Train Crash, Fire

BANGKOK, April 2 (UPI) — Six persons were killed and many injured today when a collision between a freight train carrying gasoline and a passenger train set a village on fire about 60 miles north of here, government officials said.

They did not say whether the victims were villagers or persons aboard the trains. About 400 persons were left homeless by the fire. Officials said that the accident was caused by a mix-up in the switching signals.

1,250 Reportedly Held Without Trial

Laos Uses Islands as 'Re-Education' Units

By Henry Kamm

AM NGUM DAM, Laos (UPI) — In the late 1960s and early 1970s, international aid to Laos for the Mekong River Development Project built a hydroelectric dam on the Nam Ngum river, about 50 miles north of Vientiane.

Today, three small islands in the river formed when the river rose around the new dam, have been put to an unanticipated purpose: they have become easily guarded prison camps in which escape is almost impossible.

The government calls the camps "re-education centers" for social deviants. Officials say that the inmates fall into three categories: addicts, prostitutes and hippies. They are classified by authorities as "F-1" or "F-2" because Communist Laos has listed the nation's legal courts and has not yet replaced them. The inmates may offer no defense nor can they appeal the decision. They serve indefinite terms.

Chan Sirivong, a member of local administrative committee, said that 1,250 persons are currently in the camps. The camps were built on sandy soil that rises from the river. The camps were opened in 1975 and many of the original inmates are still there.

Disobedience Punished — An official said that 500 of the inmates were women, who are kept separate from the men. He described them as "prostitutes, or those who do not obey their parents or husbands." He defied disobedience as not working in the house, playing cards.

He said that this was not unfair, because they could also be used to discipline husbands who were arrested. "If she can't be a prostitute, she can be a prostitute in the house," he said.

Chan Sirivong and Mongkol

Laosian Police Say

Police Raid Fuel Depot

Black nationalist guerrillas might attack a fuel depot here, was damaged last December in a similar attack, police said.

Since the first guerrilla raid on the depot, which involved 500 gallons of fuel, a dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in the industrial area of the capital, where there are heavy security forces.

Sasorith, a Foreign Ministry official who accompanied a group of foreign journalists on a visit to the islands, found it difficult to define a hippie. They agreed that long hair and bell-bottom trousers are distinguishing characteristics, but said that those alone were not always sufficient cause for imprisonment.

They suggested that theft and vagrancy, too, as well as refusal to accept a job, were important characteristics, as to have a single way, Marxism-Leninism is the only way."

The two officials emphasized the

To Monitor Elections

U.S. House Panel Rejects Rhodesia Observer Plan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — A House foreign affairs subcommittee today unanimously rejected the idea of sending a team of neutral observers to Rhodesia to monitor elections scheduled for April 30.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., the subcommittee chairman, said that the 9-0 vote effectively kills the idea and that it has no chance of being brought up for consideration on the House floor.

The proposal was earlier approved by the Senate, 67 to 22.

"I think the African affairs subcommittee came to the conclusion that in the nature of things it would be impossible to report objectively on what happens in the elections," Mr. Solarz said. "I think they concluded sending such a team would fatally prejudice chances for a majority settlement."

Bipartisan Vote — "I think it is quite clear there is no significant support for this, especially since all Republicans and all Democrats on this subcommittee voted against it," he said.

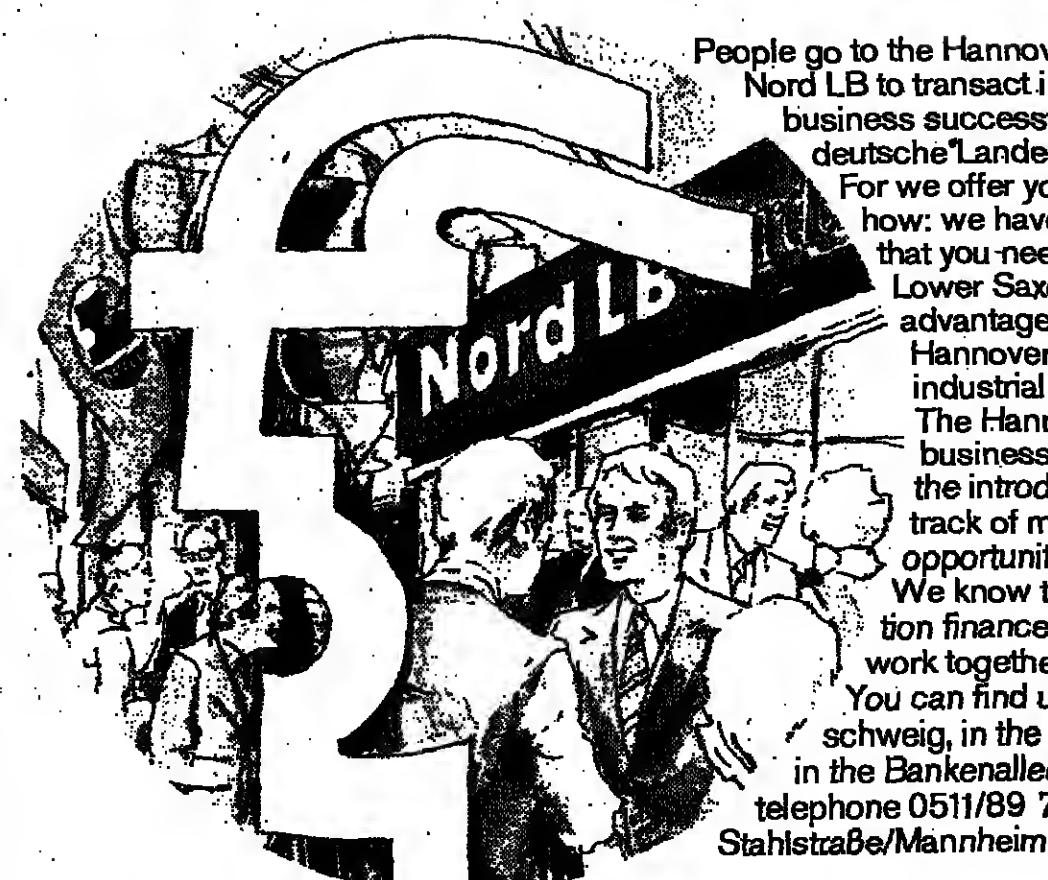
Last year, Congress linked the lifting of economic sanctions against Rhodesia to a determination by the president that Rhodesia had agreed to an all-parties conference on a Rhodesian settlement and had installed a government chosen by a fair and open election.

Sens. George McGovern, D-S.D., and S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., contended that only the report of an impartial team of observers would enable the president to make his decision free from prejudiced reporting.

Mr. McGovern said that sending observers probably was the only way to prevent the Senate, at least, from voting to lift sanctions with no preconditions.

Record Rain in France

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters) — March was a record month for rain in France, 116.4 millimeters (4.5 inches), the highest level for a March since 1873, the National Meteorological Institute said today.



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Government Is Wooing Foreign Investors With Tourism

By Jose Shercliff

LISBON (IHT) — For some years before the military coup that overthrew Portugal's last regime, tourism was one of the country's most important money-spinners. It came second only to the revenue from emigrant workers'

remittances. In 1973, more than 4 million foreign travelers entered the country.

The April, 1974, revolution put a temporary end to a successful tourist trade — there is no word more likely to put off the traveler than "revolution" — and the figure was drastically reduced. Admittedly,

not only the revolution but also a world recession was responsible. Further damage was done to the industry by the workers' ousting of experienced owners and management and running of the hotels themselves. By 1978, however, after a gigantic effort and many tribulations, the tourist figure was raised

to over 3 million — 14.4 percent more than in 1977, and the ensuing revenue was computed at some 25 million contos (one conto is worth 1,000 escudos).

There had been a temporary relief in 1975, at least for the hotels, after the granting of independence to Portugal's African colonies. A total of 800,000 white settlers and Africans — both westernized and nonwesternized — took refuge in Portugal to escape civil war in Angola and Mozambique, adding to the country's already serious housing problems.

In desperation, the authorities lodged them in the almost-empty hotels of all categories. Their presence was in one way a boon, for the hotels and boarding houses were assured of a living. But the new category of guests did not always fit in with the requirements of sophisticated living quarters. Their depredations were serious, and they frightened away many of the few foreign tourists who appeared.

By 1978, Portugal had begun to absorb the returnees. Gradually, and sometimes reluctantly, they left the tourist areas for homes of their own — often prefabricated houses built with Scandinavian help — or for refugee centers.

The hotels were redecorated and modernized with government aid, making them again available to tourists. Many are equipped with swimming pools for those who do not care for Atlantic bathing; and most of the first class ones are equipped with congress halls to accommodate the many international organizations that choose to meet in Portugal. The tourists began flocking in, aided by the slide of the escudo after its 15-percent devaluation a year ago.

Beaches

Portugal's three traditional tourist zones are the Costa do Sol, which consists of a chain of beaches stretching westward from Lisbon through Estoril and Cascais to Europe's most westerly point beyond Guincho; the southern Algarve coast with its more than 50 beaches and temperate climate; and the island of Madeira, which, now autonomous, has its own tourist organization. There are plans to develop the northern beaches within an area designated as the "Green Coast" (Costa Verde). An official list gives the names of 62 seaside resorts from north to south of the

country, not counting the small coves and sands between them.

Besides its beaches, Portugal offers a short-season skiing resort in the mountainous northern Serra da Estrela region and around 80 spas.

The most sophisticated of Portugal's tourist zones is Lisbon, which offers museums, theaters, cinemas, nightclubs and smart restaurants. Built on seven hills, it is a mixture of ancient and modern, its old Manueline architecture, tessellated pavements and airy parks and gardens set side by side with soaring modern buildings.

Lisbon is also an excellent point of departure for the pleasures of the surrounding countryside, including the romantic old hill resort

of Sintra. The small coastal resort of Estoril is within easy reach of Lisbon by electric railway.

For those who prefer to spend their holiday on the beach, Portugal's southern Algarve province boasts of 3,000 hours of sunshine a year, miles of golden sands, acres of foaming white and pink almond orchards in January and February and pomegranates and black figs in season.

Traveling north of Lisbon offers a different gamut of tourist pleasures. Archeologists can take in Coimbra, a Roman town that is being unearthed, and spend the night in Bussaco's royal hunting lodge. Oporto is Portugal's second city and center of the port-wine industry.

North of Oporto is the Green Coast, very different from the southern resorts. Here, the long, sandy beaches are flanked by pine trees, with vineyards behind and mountain panoramas. Traveling east, the traveler can visit picturesque villages and ancient towns with historic churches and shrines.

Gastronomy

The country's food and wines are excellent, and most regions have their specialties. Oporto is noted for a special tripe dish, Dobrada a Portuguesa, the Trás-os-Montes province in the northeast for smoked gammon, Presunto de Chaves. From the Algarve come almond and fig dainties, and a Beirao Litoral delicacy is tender roast

suckling pig, to be washed down with white wine. All along the coast some of the best sea food in the world can be found — lobst crayfish, oysters, bass and turbot. Fishermen will make you a c deirada, a stew of mixed fish, onions, green peppers and potato or roast fresh sardine on charcoal. The Sado estuary south of Lisbon produces fine shad, and the northern River Minho fresh salmon.

Portugal is one of the remaining countries where craftsmanship still preserved, and among its products is pottery and earthenware gold filigree jewelry, fine silk work, peasant embroideries, colorful striped blankets. Portuguese carpets and tapestries are world famous. Lisbon is a good hunting ground for antiques, prices are rising steeply. There is full year's round of folk festivals and fairs, some of them of religious origin.

With all this to offer, and with the country's desperate need for money to boost the debilitated national economy, what is Portugal doing to boost this valuable trade? The government, in spite of its other problems, is making considerable efforts, particularly for authorities in tourist areas. Efforts are hampered by a lack of investment, but foreign investors are beginning to show interest in what obviously is a once-more expanding trade.

Investment

One encouraging measure taken by the national tourism fund, under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce, is an offer to cover up to 10 percent of projected investment repayable in 15 years at 15-17 percent interest. There are projects to raise the loan maximum to 75 percent, repayable over 18 years. A developer in a tourist area is free for the 10 years and head from a 50-percent reduction for other 15 years. At the moment West Germany is the most important investor in tourism, but the Netherlands and Britain also have a share.

The Secretary of State for Tourism plans this year to revise legislation concerning hotels and casinos, gaming, control of prostitution of hotel staff and sex. The sports sector will be made more attractive and health is being developed. A holiday at sea among the Portuguese will be organized, beach protection considered and more government inns put in operation.

This year, for the first time, tourism fairs attracted 160 exhibitors, 1,500 Portuguese and foreign travel agents and 200,000 members of the public to Lisbon. Similar fairs are planned annually, alternately in Lisbon and other cities. Portugal's official plan is to develop tourist promotion in East and Latin America, particularly among Portugal's emigrant work abroad.

Air companies, travel agencies, hoteliers and local authorities are selling holidays in Portugal, and package tours are increasingly popular.

Accommodation

At the moment, there are some 100,000 hotel beds available in Portugal, the Azores and Madeira, and a further 40,000 to 50,000 beds unclassified guest houses. In addition, there is a chain of efficient rural campsites and a rent-a-camp service. Youth hostels cater to the student purse. It is estimated that an annual increase of 5 percent should be made.

Hotel prices are government controlled, and fares are reduced in the off season. The chain of government inns, pousadas, offer reasonable rates for short-term visitors.



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Agricultural Progress Awaits Definition of Land Ownership

By Robert McCloughlin

EVORA (IHT) — Political quarrels over land distribution, farming inefficiency and bad weather are behind a series of dismal production statistics that undermine Portugal's position as one of Europe's most backward agricultural countries.

Only tomato paste and canned fish are competitive on world markets, and annual food imports are now running at more than \$1 billion, accounting for more than half the country's needs.

Cereal production fell by a third last year compared with the last 10-year average, and wheat was down by half. Fungus cut the grape harvest to the lowest level in 30 years, and this year wine must be imported to safeguard precious export markets.

Production of another traditional product, olive oil, has been falling steadily and fruit production last year was down 70 percent against recent averages. Only cattle production has remained steady, but there is a problem finding feed.

Inefficient

If Portugal's application for Common Market membership arouses less hostility than those of Spain and Greece, it may be because farmers in southern France and Italy know they have little to worry about from Portugal. The years of dictatorship left this country's agricultural sector inefficient, and moves toward development have barely begun.

The aim is to replace some food imports by boosting production in selected areas, notably meat, milk and some cereals. West German banks are supporting a costly irrigation project in the central Mondego valley, but so far there is little else planned.

Investment is also badly needed in the country's fishing fleet, which consists mainly of small boats worked by family concerns. Quotas have been cut by the expansion of the Common Market's economic zone to 200 miles, but Portugal cannot benefit from the expansion because it lacks the means. An urgent priority is freezing equipment.

Compound Problem

The recent drop in food production is due to a combination of bad weather and inexperienced management of a structurally inefficient agricultural sector.

The country is divided into tiny holdings of less than 50 hectares in the north and into huge estates in the southern Alentejo district. One percent of the farms occupy more than half the 8.5 million hectares of arable land.

Revolution bypassed the conservative peasants in the north, but its effects were strongly felt in the Alentejo, traditionally a wheat and cork center.

Landless peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party seized the big estates owned by absentee landlords and brought large areas of fallow ground under cultivation for the first time.

First Result

The first result, helped by good weather, was a record wheat harvest in 1975.

But with the 500 new collective farms came new problems. Uneducated and inexperienced workmen have often bought the wrong seeds and fertilizers and planted at the wrong time.

Another problem was money. The new collectives alone used up three quarters of the \$3.5 billion credits (\$177.4 million) in agricultural subsidies provided since the revolution. Rents and other dues have never been paid.

Some of the smaller cooperatives work well, but most are too big for effective management," says Augusto Ferreira do Amaral, state secretary for agriculture.

Hopes

The government now hopes to create an efficient structure that will encourage experimentation with new ideas and methods. "During the old regime nothing was done at all," said Mr. Ferreira do Amaral.

A few years ago some Australians imported a new strain of grass which grew well in the dry Alentejo and boosted cattle feed. The grass came from Spain and would have been easy for Portugal to introduce, but no one bothered.

In the north, the government has begun buying plots of land with a view to redistributing them in larger, more economical units. But it says it is meeting some resistance and the process will take several years.

The government realizes that badly needed foreign credits cannot be won until there is definition in land ownership, and for this reason it has concentrated on the Alentejo.

Last year, the trade ministry issued a warning that there would be rationing of food if the country did not start to produce more.

It predicted that "supplies will run out in 1979 if we do not become more productive." It also threatened to cut back on subsidies for beef and at the same time urged the public to eat pork, which was in surplus then.

In addition to these measures, the government initiated a drive to raise tax revenue by a third.

In 1977, the then-Socialist government pushed through parliament a law laying the foundations for a system of mixed landownership. The state would keep 1 million hectares, the same amount occupied by the workers.

But a third of this land would be expropriated from the less politically volatile Ribatejo to the north,

while expelled landowners would be allowed substantial "reserves" in the collectives, and small farms would be handed back altogether. About 20 percent of the best state-owned land was to be leased to private farmers. Much of the rest the government hoped to organize into smaller cooperatives.

In attempts to apply the bill, the Socialists encountered determined resistance from workers, who feared an abrupt return to unemployment, "misery and hunger." It was only last October that a technocrat government, backed by armed police, began a serious drive to hand back the properties.

So far some 50,000 hectares have been returned to their former owners, but the original aim of handing back the remaining 300,000 hectares by September has had to be scrapped, and the government does not expect to complete the program until 1980.

Vineyards in the Douro Valley, in north Portugal.

Propping Local Wine Output

PARIS (IHT) — Bad weather and a fungus that thrives on vines have nearly halved Portugal's wine production during the past two years, forcing the country, for the first time, to prop domestic market with imports.

Portugal's vineyards, located only in the western section of the country north of Lisbon, produced over 5.3 million hectoliters of reds, whites, roses and

vinhas verdes (literally, "green wines," or those produced from young grapes) last year — a drop of about 40 percent from the 9.25 million hectoliters produced in 1976, according to statistics provided by the Portuguese embassy's commercial office here.

With the country's consumption of wine — ranked third in the world behind France and Italy — estimated at 6 million hectoliters annually, "we've got to import wine to drink to go on exporting our good wine," explained Jose Paiva, a market analyst for the commercial office.

"But although we are the seventh country in the world in terms of wine production, our exports are small," he added.

Exports consist primarily of port wines — the variety of fortified before- and/or after-dinner wines produced only in Portugal and popularized for export by the British.

The Methuen Treaty of 1703 began Britain's promotion of port wines throughout the world and, in spite of greater U.S. and German investment in the port business, the British still largely control the running of the industry.

Consumption

Less than 15 percent of the port it produces is said to be drunk in Portugal. France became the country's best customer for ports in 1963, and in 1978 took 39.48 percent of the export market. Second among the more than 100 port-importing countries is the United Kingdom, with 17.41 percent of the market. Denmark, with 4.59 percent of port exports in 1978, are the world's highest per-capita consumers of the fruit wines — which range from sweet, delicate whites to hearty, almost purple reds.

Madeira wines, which are fortified, like ports, with alcohol and take their name from the Atlantic island where they are produced, provide another source of export revenue. The French, again, are Portugal's primary customers for Madeiras.

Most other exports are of the variety of red and rose wines produced in the Vinho Verde and Dao regions, bordering on the west and south of the port-producing Douro. The United States is the primary importer of these wines, followed by Canada and Britain.

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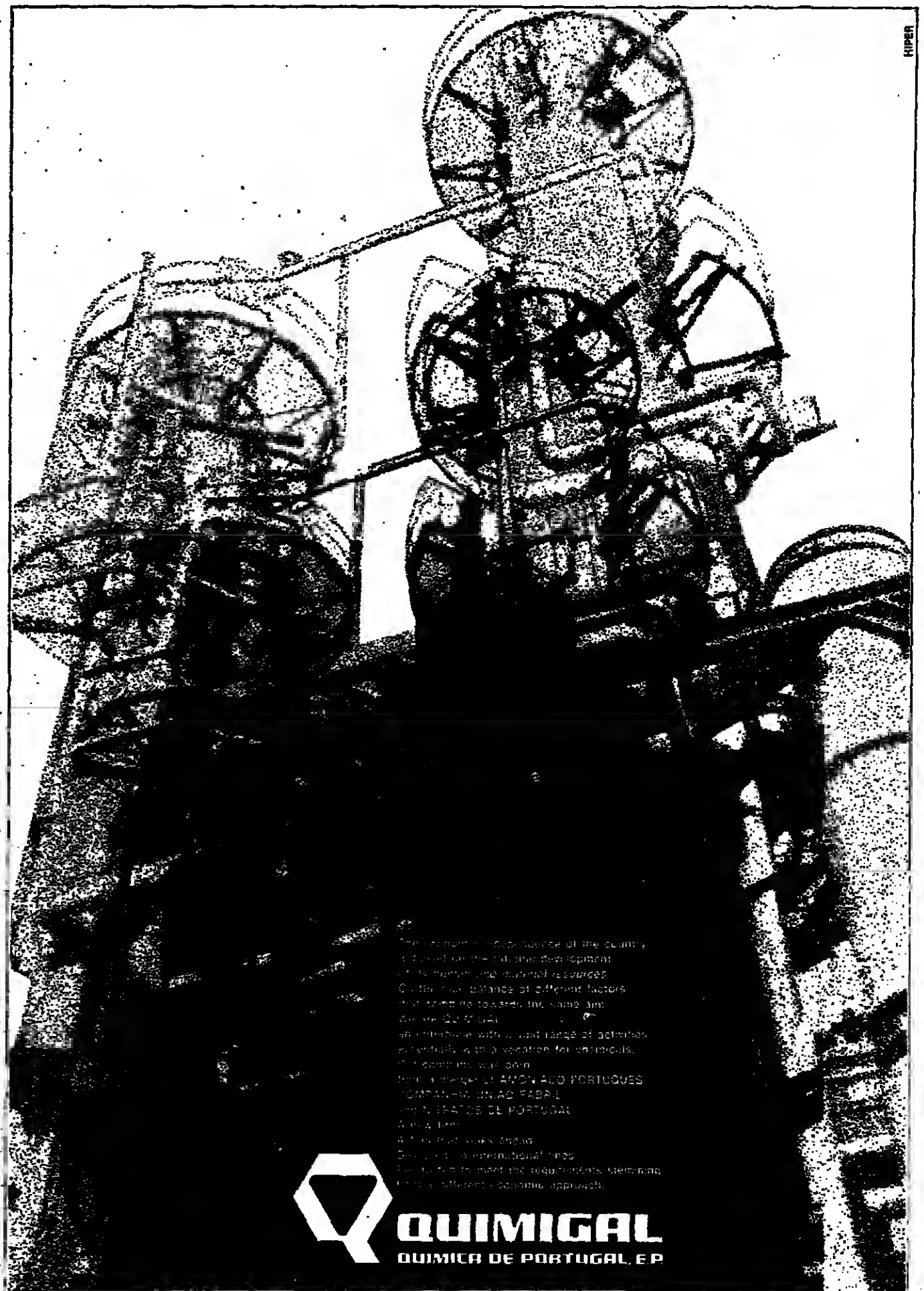
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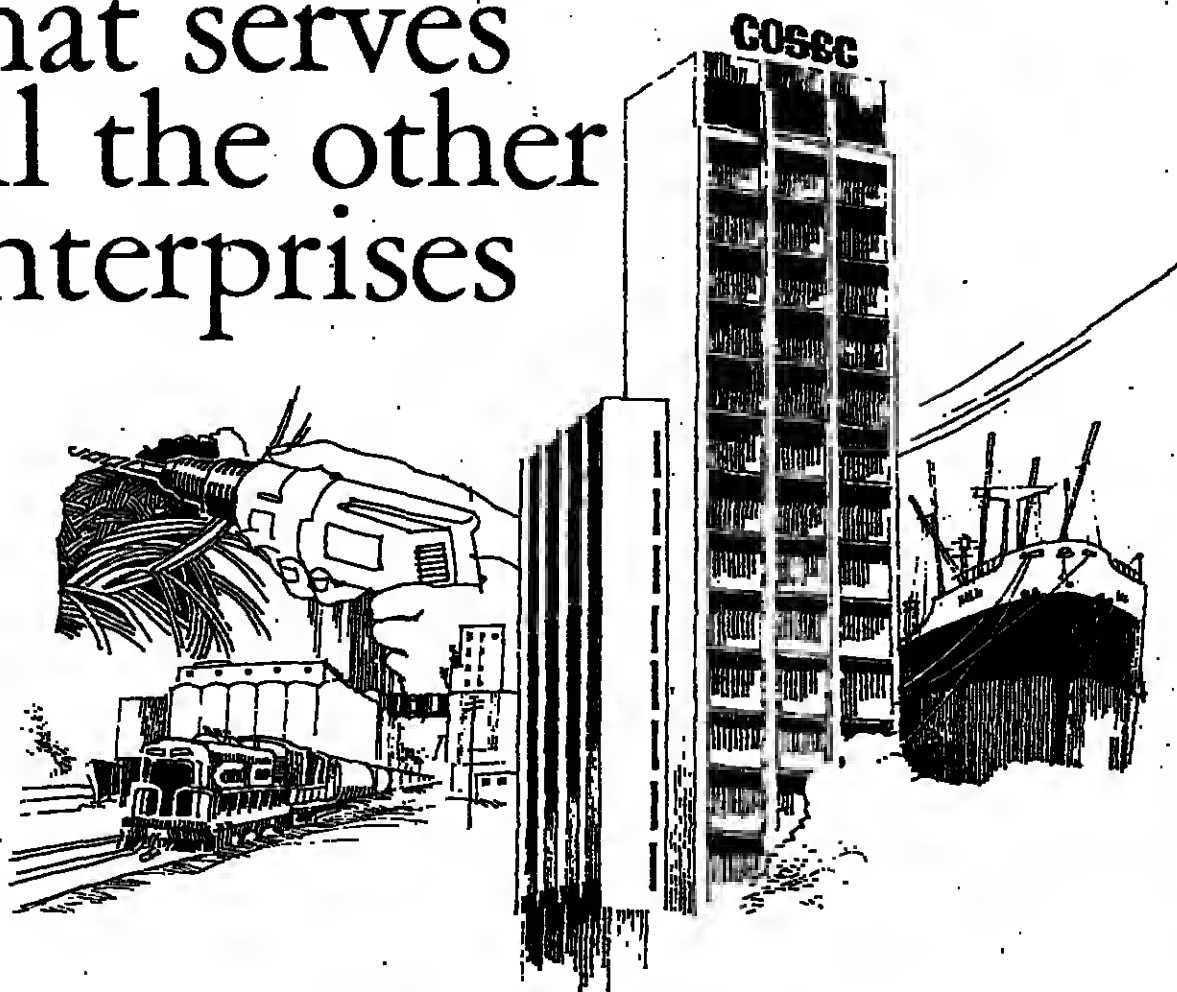
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Eliminating the Obstacles to Investment

By Robert McCloughin

LISBON, (IHT) — Portugal should be one of the most attractive investment areas in Europe, or even the world, and in 10 years could be swamped with foreign investment, in the view of senior government officials. But for the moment obstacles cloud the good general conditions.

The worst problem used to be the restrictive code drawn up in 1976 in the wake of the leftist revolution. But the following year the 12-percent dividends transfer limit was lifted, and investors are now free to move capital in and out. For projects of above \$100,000, approval must be sought from the newly formed Foreign Investment Institute, which reviews applications on a case-by-case basis.

"Our policy is to be liberal, modern and European," says the institute director, Alexandre Vaz Pinto.

"Of course, there will be some restrictions, as there are in developed countries like France and Britain. We want to cooperate and maintain our independence at the same time."

But other difficulties arising from the revolution have still to be resolved. One is the repeated failure of governments to define public sector limits. A law for this purpose was passed by a Socialist government in 1977 but proved too vague to operate without detailed clarification from the Finance Ministry.

Labor Laws

More tricky politically, but essential for investors, are moves to relax tough labor laws that virtually bar dismissal on any grounds. Then there is the question of compensation for farms seized from foreign landowners during the revolution; this has been repeatedly promised but held up by a lack of will on the part of Socialist governments as well as a lack of funds. Until compensation is given, the government agrees, investors will have little faith in Portugal.

However, economics overlord Jacinto Nunes has promised action on all counts, and, if the government lasts until next year, there is a good chance action will come.

Investment opportunities at the start of the century were fully exploited by the British, who invested heavily in the energy and transport sectors, now nationalized.

The Foreign Investment Institute believes it can boost total foreign investment to above \$200 million by the middle of the next decade. On top of the list of attractions is labor, which is virtually as cheap and stable as it was before the revolution.

Since the war, there has been a slow influx of foreign capital by companies such as Shell, British Petroleum, Unilever, International Telephone and Telegraph Co., West German electronics firms, such as Siemens, and a handful of Scandinavian textile companies: Ford, Leyland, Renault and others installed car assembly plants.

Common Market countries account for more than half the total, including British activity in the northern port wine business and other traditional sectors like cork. The United States represents about 17 percent, followed closely by Switzerland. Total employment in foreign-financed concerns is about 4 percent of the work force.

Investment opportunities have never been as high in Portugal as elsewhere, because of bureaucratic lethargy and the deliberate policy of national independence followed for nearly half a century. An agreement with the European Free Trade Association in 1970 gave Portugal real advantages in the ex-

port field, but by the time of revolution four years later few outsiders had taken advantage of it. Total foreign investment in 1977 was \$50 million and last year about \$45 million, mostly fresh investment. This roughly corresponds to pre-revolution levels but is small compared with that in neighboring Spain, which won \$1.1 billion last year.

Quality Labor

However, the institute believes it can boost the figure to above \$200 million by the middle of the next decade. Back on the top of the list of attractions is labor, which is virtually as cheap and stable as it was before the revolution. Besides abundant availability, quality still compares well with other countries, although businessmen feel absenteeism in some sectors is still above acceptable limits. The institute also aims to point out Portugal's attractive geographical location to Common Market countries, which could make it preferable to more distant competitors in Asia.

Mr. Vaz Pinto lists the institute's main priorities in assessing applications as the effect on earnings, country's balance-of-payments deficit, potential for added value and the number of jobs offered. Favored sectors are tourism, chemicals, mining technology and components. Greater stress is laid on importing technical skills and know-how than on actual cash.

Efforts are being made to help for potential investors outside Europe; businessmen in South Korea, for instance, are interested in setting up a hand luggage production center that would be aimed at the European market.

In its 18 months of existence the institute has been concentrating on settling in and has come under fire from some quarters for what critics claim is ineffectiveness. Now, Mr. Vaz Pinto says, it is ready to actively publicize the case for investing in Portugal. Embassies as they have for some time been receiving large numbers of inquiries about investment opportunities.

Mending Relations With Africa

(Continued from Page 75)

impress the bigger and richer former colonies.

The first breakthrough came, in fact, last year. President Eanes met Angola's Marxist president, Agostinho Neto, in Bissau to sign a cooperation treaty that was hailed as the start of a genuine thaw.

Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and Sao Tome quickly managed to forgive the clumsy colonialism of the Salazar days, but

the problem with Angola, especially, has been different. The power vacuum created by Portugal's hurried withdrawal in 1975 under the direction of leftist soldiers led to a Marxist victory in a bloody three-sided civil war. But Portugal's later drift from radical socialism toward the center, and its unfortunate failure to recognize the Soviet and Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) until after practically ev-

erybody else, led to an ideological gulf that has so far resisted attempts to exploit the two countries' common background.

The presence in Portugal of about 700,000 settlers—both black and white—who fled from war and Communism is not now a problem. In three years the government has spent about \$1 billion—half provided from abroad—to employ and house the "retornados" coming to the mainland, and this job is now considered almost complete. The settlers have worked hard at setting up restaurants, light industries and cattle farms.

"Africa is in the past; it will never be the same," Olimpio Alves, supermarket owner says, put off by tales of economic confusion in Angola. "We have settled in here so why move?"

Given Angola's suspicion of white exploitation, there would be little chance, in any case, of the "retornados" making another move. But, as a result of the cooperation treaty, Mr. Neto has allowed several thousand black Angolans, who were refused Portuguese nationality, to leave their camps in Lisbon and free Angolan flights.

However, moves to iron out other troubles have tripped up on repeated government crises in Lisbon that have left the diplomats paralyzed. The Angolans claim to have honored the treaty by releasing Portuguese nationals imprisoned before independence, but at least 50 more are in Angolan jails accused of "economic sabotage." Compensation claims arising from the nationalization of banks have still to be settled; and the diamond mine Diamang, once the world's sixth most productive, is a rich source of dispute.

Meanwhile, the Angolan government has been angered by Portugal's attitude, which it complains is ambiguous at best and, at worst, downright hostile. It says protestations of friendship are meaningless if rightists and retornados are freely allowed to make hostile statements and offer encouragement to its guerrilla enemies. The Portuguese have pointed out that democrats they cannot curb attacked by the press or politicians on the MPLA or the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola, both are theoretically banned, although their spokesmen are not hindered from passing through Lisbon and distributing propaganda.

Mozambique

Many of the same problems exist with Mozambique. But since Mozambique is poorer and more distant, Portuguese activity there is never as great as in mineral-rich Angola, and withdrawal there is less painful, perhaps because only one liberation movement had to be dealt with.

Both sides know they have much to gain from renewed friendship. Portugal thinks it can play a useful role in weaning the nationalist-minded Angola away from Soviet influence by acting as a door to trade with the Common Market. There are mutual advantages to be had from a resumption of trade which has been steadily recovering although it is unlikely to reach pre-independence levels. Finally, Angola and Mozambique are both thought to be dissatisfied with their East European technical advisers because of language and temperament clashes, and they are expected to look increasingly to Portugal for the skilled manpower they need to get their economies moving again.

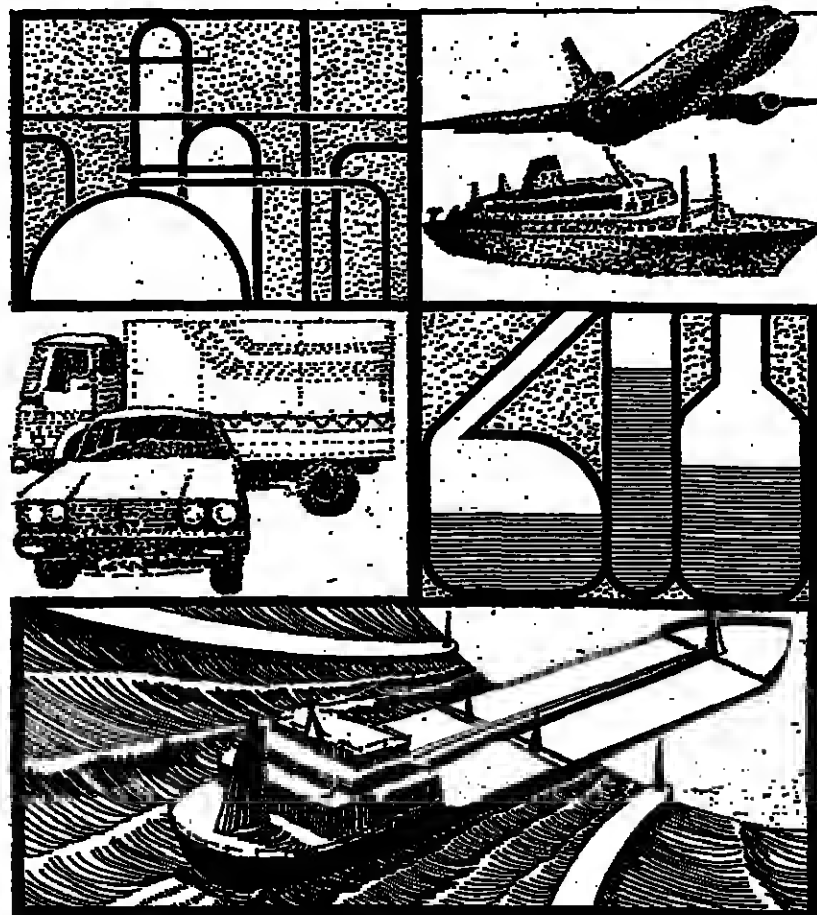
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JANUÁRIO 1979



Madeira, the Azores, Press for Autonomy

By Andrew Strachey

PONTA DELGADA (IHT) — Portugal's island possessions Madeira and the Azores have in some degree of autonomy since the 1974 revolution, but they are pressing the central government for greater self-determination.

During the 36-year rule by Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the islands were treated as an integral part of Portugal, although their distance from the mainland alone — Madeira is 500 miles and the Azores 1,000 miles out in the Atlantic — made them at times remote from its affairs.

The new constitution guaranteed autonomy for the islands and regional assemblies and governments were set up in the summer of 1976.

Friction

But from the start there was friction. The regional governments were formed by the Social Democratic Party and got on badly with socialist governments in Lisbon. Last summer, a Socialist minister visiting the Azores was attacked by parliamentarians, beaten, and bundled on the next plane out.

The central government's reaction was to send a special squad of police from the mainland, causing the island police of idly standing by.

The inhabitants of both archipelagos — a quarter million reside each — are mainly poor, anti-communist and nationalistic. Yet they desire for complete independence is confined to tiny separatist groups.

Both the Azores Liberation Front, the FLA, and its Madeiran counterpart, FLAMA, have been active for about 200 right-wing attacks during the last five years, but they have caused no deaths and little damage to property.

Dubious Scheme

The Azores separatists recently revealed that they had backed off from a dubious scheme by foreign terrorists and financiers to seize independence in the event of a Communist takeover in Portugal in 1975.

"They would have turned the islands into a center of international crime and prostitution and we wouldn't have anything to do with it," said the FLA leader, Jose de Almeida.

But for some time the regional governments have been negotiating to extend their autonomy, claiming that the "centralizing vice" of the Lisbon government and the government of the constitution have prevented them enjoying full control of their economy.

"We can collect taxes and generally decide what to do with them, that's all," said Jorge Mora of the Azores administration. "We can pass laws but they can be vetoed by the president in Lisbon. It's not real autonomy."

Both island groups are pinning their hopes on the revision of the constitution in 1980, which they hope will finally give them rights of self-determination over everything except justice, defense and diplomacy.

The two archipelagos are different in many ways and do not much to be viewed together. Madeira, surrounded by a number of undeveloped islands, has a booming year-round tourism and a lush subtropical climate favorable to citrus and the syrupy wine to which gives its name.

But there is great inequality between the elite workers in the tourism business and the peasants. Some in trade well in artisan crafts, but others, living off their farming activities suffer some of the most primitive conditions in Europe.

Tourism

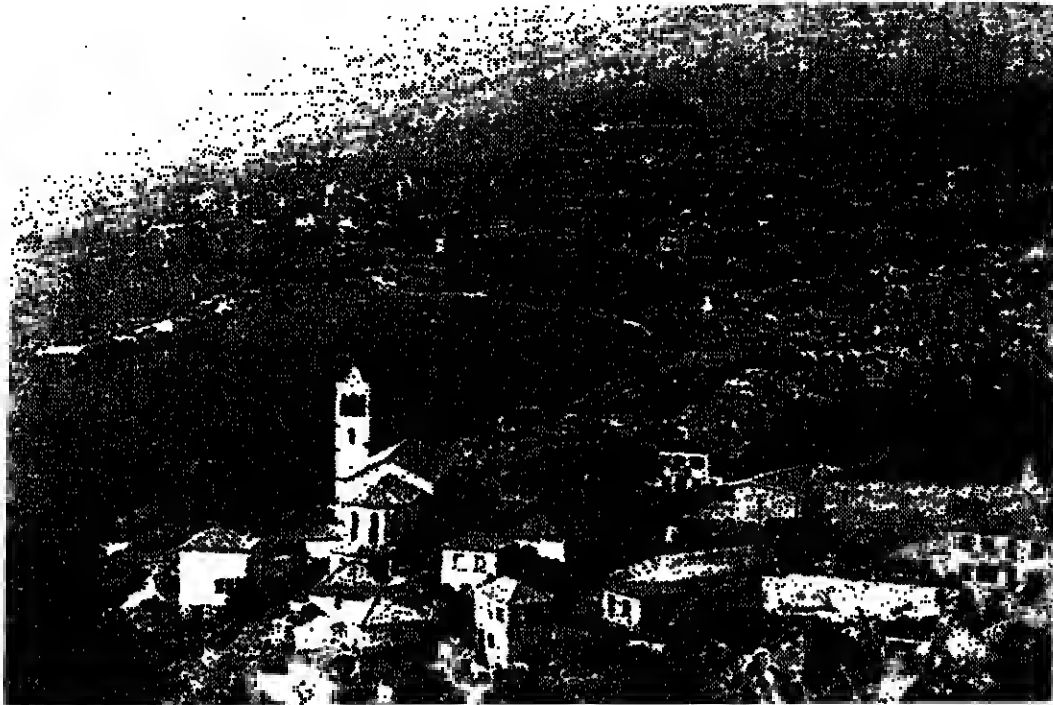
Last year tourism in Madeira topped about 10 percent. The loss seen as largely due to Madeira's handicap: an airport with a short runway battered by heavy crosswinds where two jetliners crashed late in 1977, killing more than 200 persons. Slowly, efforts are being made to extend the runway, and during the next two years the government is to continue to pump \$2.5 million into the island's industry.

Further north, the nine volcanic islands of the Azores are also beautiful and semitropical, but because of strong Atlantic winds and cold waters they have never been developed for tourism. However, an English company is preparing a way for hotel building, and the islands are open to foreign tourist developers.

Difficult Living

For centuries, the Azores islanders have made a difficult living from whaling, dairy farming and the growing of tobacco and pineapples.

However, the Azores enjoy a unique advantage over Madeira: their strategic location in the mid-Atlantic. U.S. diplomats have recently played down the importance of the U.S. airbase at Lajes on Terceira Island, which as recently as the 1973 Middle East war was a vital refueling point for planes



Madeira.

But even in the age of the long-range bomber the base is important to U.S. interests. A new agreement extending the lease is expected to provide the Azores government with \$80 million annually, as well as \$60 million worth of arms for the Lisbon government.

This sum will go solely to island development, specifically a new

port on Terceira Island and new infrastructure.

The Azores have also been quick to note a possible rich new source of income. With Mexico likely to provide much of Europe's oil needs in the next decade, the islands will be on a main tanker route. The regional government is studying the possibility of building a new ship-

yard and even transshipment operations.

Meanwhile, the huge new economic zone resulting from the 200-mile sea-limit expansion will provide greater rents from foreign fishing rights until development of the islands' small and old-fashioned fleet can increase its own catch.

New Identity Is Taking Shape

(Continued from Page 75) accused the government of betraying the revolution.

The Socialists joined in attacks, even though they had been forced themselves to begin many of the unpopular policies when in power. But they were afraid of losing their carefully built-up influence in the administration, public companies and state-owned media.

The politicians' discomfort over the fact that deeply political decisions should be being made by independent technocrats eventually

outweighed their misgivings about provoking more stalemates. Some were concerned about the resulting delays in government business, but few were sorry to see Mr. Mota Pinto in difficulties.

Recurring political troubles have raised an old fear that the army would one day be provoked into taking over as it did in 1926, opening the way to a 48-year dictatorship. All the more urgent, the country's leaders believe, that it should quickly become integrated in the Common Market, protected by its

democratic institutions and the promise of substantial development aid.

For the moment the threat of an army takeover is being given little attention. In trying to ensure that it forgets all political ambition, Mr. Eanes has found many allies among senior officers, who were alarmed by their juniors' role in leading the revolution to the left. Concern at government delays and deadlocks is outweighed by a deep reluctance to become involved in new political adventures.

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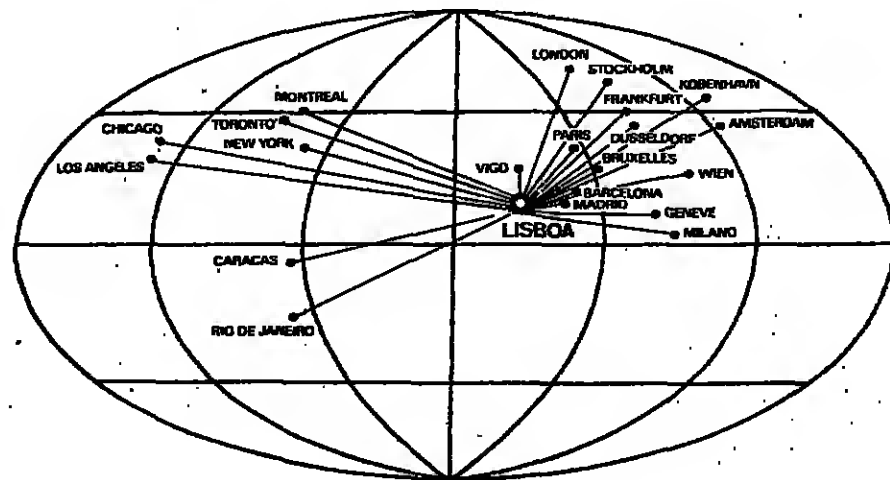


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Culture: The Voices of Protest Are Quieter Now

By G. L. Addis

LISBON (IHT) — The cultural structure of Portugal suffered a change on April 25, 1974, when a military coup toppled the government of Premier Marcello Caetano,

which followed that of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

During the nearly 40 years of Salazar rule, censorship had muted expression and dulled the creative arts. In spite of politically independent topical revues, the theater

could not truly reflect national life. Official support of painting, music, drama and ballet was lacking.

The age did, however, provide Aquilino Ribeiro and Ferreira de Castro as major literary figures with courage to lay bare social

problems. The younger writers were known more for their provocative role in the left-wing fight against the government than for their literary brilliance, and many of them went in and out of jail.

The theater, in spite of some first-class talent, suffered from a lack of financial backing. After Lisbon's Dona Maria II theater was gutted by fire in 1964, its company lived an ad hoc existence until recently, when repairs were finished. The small Sao Carlos opera house had its Italian and German opera seasons from January to May and was also used by the National Symphony Orchestra for concerts. Such was the thirst for good music and plays that it was almost impossible for any but season-ticket holders to get a seat. The same was true of performances given by the Comedie Francaise.

The experimental theater was born in this era, in 1948, and continued to spread and bring a breath of fresh air in the Portuguese stage.

Quiet Music

Portuguese music continued its quiet way. Luis de Freitas Branco, who had led the movement for reform after a long period of stagnation, was lending his talent to music in the national interest until the mid-1950s. Members of his family carry on his work today.

The national cinema industry, lively but short of funds, limped behind European and American film production. A state ballet company, the Varde Gato, was more enthusiastic than first class. The cultural authorities of the National Secretariat for Information and Tourism, concentrated a great deal of their time and money on denaturalizing national folk dancing for tourist display and boosting the "fado," the national lament, which is sung by women swathed in black shawls in dimly lit taverns and restaurants. Museums and art galleries on the whole displayed their treasures poorly.

Then, in 1955, came a world event that was to give its chance to modern Portuguese culture. Calouste Gulbenkian, the oil magnate, died in Lisbon where he had made his home during World War II. His art collections are housed in Lisbon and his wealth was left mainly to promote the humanities throughout the world.

Not only has Lisbon acquired the splendid Gulbenkian Museum, but the Gulbenkian Foundation also operates from here and Portugal receives a considerable annual slice of its grants. These go to hospitals, educational establishments, scientific research and the arts.

The foundation was opened in October, 1969. The complex in-

It is perhaps early to say what will be the final impact of the April revolution on Portuguese culture. No literary giant has yet appeared; the internationally known painter — Vieira da Silva — lives and works in Paris.

cludes the museum, a library of more than 400,000 books, two auditoriums, one seating more than 1,300, conference halls, an open-air amphitheater and gardens.

It is perhaps early to say what will be the final impact of the April revolution on Portuguese culture. No literary giant has yet appeared; the internationally known painter — Vieira da Silva — lives and works in Paris. The stuff has been knocked out of the bright young writers who roared for revolution. The "Three Marias" who wrote "New Portuguese Letters" defending women's rights and shocking both church and state, now write in a quieter vein. These

mural in primary colors appeared all over the city on the boards and plastered walls. During the Goncalves period of revolutionary government, a mass "festival for all" mural whose accomplishment was aided by any visitor to the festival who cared to take paintbrush in his or her hand. Thousands did.

Growth

The little theater continues to grow and spread all over the country. The Sao Carlos Opera House now has its own special ballet along with the Gulbenkian Foundation's ballet. The foundation has its own orchestra and aids existing Portuguese institutions such as musical societies and orchestras, continue in existence. It grants scholarships in all branches of the arts to students, promoting cultural exchanges.

Although there is no color television in Portugal yet, the black and white television is an increasingly important factor in Portuguese cultural life. After a long period of struggle and a shortage of funds, began to import programs of classical music, American, British and Russian ballet, Italian opera and French comedy. More recent it has been concentrating on national cultural programs, art, literature, architecture and history. Apart from local talent, its programming consists predominantly of foreign film series and long series from Brazil — some excellent, some not.

There is, nevertheless, a stir in the air of new talent in all fields of Portuguese culture.

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Emigrants: An Important Asset

By Jill Scafford

BRAÇA (IHT) — Emigration has been a feature of Portuguese life for the last six centuries. It began in 1425, when the Portuguese decided to colonize the newly discovered island of Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean. In the 19th century, 90 percent of the emigrants went to Portuguese-speaking Brazil to escape poor living conditions.

Both world wars were followed by a new wave of emigration, with a widening of horizons to the United States, South Africa, Venezuela, Canada and the once more expanding European industrial countries.

It is now calculated that there are about 1.5 million Portuguese emigrant workers abroad, most of

them believed to be integrated in their new life and esteemed for their workmanship. The figures do not include illegal emigrants, whose numbers in some previous years of the country's economic stresses bordered on half a million. Their number is now insignificant, owing to the present policy of international rulings on emigrant workers.

After World War II, France and West Germany proved to be the principal markets for Portuguese labor, particularly between 1960 and 1972. However, an ensuing drop in absorption by these countries of 15.5 percent and 90.4 percent, respectively, changed the pattern of emigration. There followed a 17.7-percent increase to Canada and 9.5 percent to the United States.

North Portugal, the Azores and Madeira being overpopulated and poor districts, have traditionally provided the largest number of emigrant workers.

Inhabitants of Madeira tend to choose South America and South Africa where there are at least 200,000 settled; there are about 100,000 Portuguese workers in Venezuela, and emigrants from the Azores prefer North America.

Since Portugal was an underdeveloped country with a high percentage of illiteracy and a low standard of living, it was natural that underprivileged citizens wished to escape abroad and better their prospects. Successive governments realized that this did not favor Portugal's image abroad, and strict measures were taken to restrict and channel emigration. Heavy punishment was meted out to clandestine emigrants caught at the frontier and to the active network of agents who procured and exploited them. Requirements for legal emigration set a certain standard of literacy and good character. An official government service was set up to give information and aid to intending emigrants; lodgings and care during the waiting period were provided with medical services to make the requisite health check. Financial aid repayable by installment is available to those who do not have the money for their journey.

National Asset

Portuguese emigrants are an important national asset. Not only do they form Portuguese-speaking communities throughout the world, but the remittances they send home are their country's highest invisible source of income. In 1973 they remitted 26.4 billion escudos (about \$5 million) and by 1978 this had grown to 45 billion escudos. They are now protected by bilateral treaties between Portugal and most of the labor-importing countries that entitle them to all social benefits given to national workers the host countries. Official Portuguese schools keep their children in touch with their own language and traditions. Centers exist in the main cities to give them advice and help. The emigrant workers are wooed by parliament for their votes and by the government and banks for their money. More than 118,000 emigrants are registered as voters in the next general elections.

Emigrants' Bank

Attractive offers to lure emigrants' money include special interest rates on bank accounts — 21 percent on deposit accounts — and facilities for the purchase of land and building. It is reported that a Portuguese banking group is contemplating the foundation of a Portuguese Emigrants' Bank abroad that will in its turn found an investment company in Lisbon.

Although 4,000 Portuguese emigrants chose to take French nationality in 1977, on the whole the Portuguese — at least the older generations — remains intrinsically Portuguese in his adopted country. There are families in the United

States today in whose homes only Portuguese is allowed to be spoken, although the children go to American schools and speak English freely outside the home.

Hundreds of thousands of Portuguese emigrants flock home yearly for their holidays. Special emigrants' trains stream into the country, particularly at Christmas, bringing the families back to spend the festivities at home.

The returned emigrant is an important citizen in Portugal: The "villa do emigrante" — the ultra-modern, brightly painted houses of the local returned emigrants living on their savings from lucrative work abroad — can be seen outside villages all over the country, particularly in the north.

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OPEC Rise in Effect Amid Uncertainty

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ) — Crude oil prices adopted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries became effective this week, but it could take weeks or months for the new pricing situation to become clear.

Some observers are not sure it will. These aren't just new prices, a high government official of an OPEC member nation said. "What SC has done is establish a floor price in Geneva and then go to allow prices to float in the market," he added.

Oil companies are wondering how the new prices will affect them. "We are trying to negotiate," one oil-company official said. "And we see the result. It is hard to exactly what the new prices will be. In any event, he added, "we expect things to sort themselves out right away."

Oil Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication, says that "OPEC papered over its differences by agreement on a single 'marker' price." But it notes that the end result is similar to the 1977-78 two-tier pricing system which resulted when Saudi Arabia refused to go along with other OPEC members price increase.

Venezuela raised oil prices to \$16.50 a barrel for its light crude, which includes a previously announced \$1.20 surcharge to the 9 percent increase in the benchmark price of crude oil set by OPEC last week in Geneva. Venezuelan officials said. This puts Venezuela in line with the group of world oil producers that is adding a \$1.20-a-barrel surcharge for the second quarter.

Saudi Arabia, though, has not posted a surcharge for its oil. So far it appears that a \$4 premium above \$14.54 price of Saudi Arabian light crude, the OPEC benchmark grade, applies to Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, producers of the desirable light grades. The smaller \$1.20 surcharge has been tacked on by Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

The United Arab Emirates announced today it has applied oil prices increase of almost 9 percent, effective yesterday, in line with the new official OPEC benchmark. Reuters reported.

It is not clear what Ecuador and Gabon will do, although they are expected to increase prices at least in proportion with the 9 percent benchmark boost.

North Sea Studied
Indonesia is raising prices to 12.5 to 14 percent.

Among the non-OPEC producers, North Sea oil concerns are attempting to judge the new value of their desirable light crude but analysts say they probably will charge the \$4 premium.

Big buyers of Mexican oil are attending a meeting in Mexico City today to discuss the pricing situation with officials there. A surcharge of about \$1.20 a barrel probably will be adopted on top of the 9 percent increase. (In Mexico, City, a spokesman for Petroleos Mexicanos, the state-owned oil concern, said it has decided to postpone an increase in its crude oil price due to international uncertainty, although it noted any later increase will be retroactive to April 1, Reuters reported.)

Canada has announced that its light crude will be marked up to \$18.41 a barrel following the regular monthly meeting of its National Energy Board. That increase allows for only the 3.8 percent increase originally scheduled by OPEC for the second quarter and does not allow for additional increases adopted last week at Geneva, Canadian officials said.

Iran Raises Prices
Canada has, however, advanced to May 1 from May 22 the date for implementing an increase in the country's natural gas-export price to \$2.30 a thousand cubic feet from \$2.16. No reason was given for the advance. Canada exports about 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to the United States annually.

Iran today meanwhile told Japan it will raise its crude oil prices by 32 percent for long-term contracts, Japanese oil industry source said, according to United Press International. The source said new prices were tentatively set at \$17 per barrel for Iranian light and \$16.50 for Iranian heavy, about \$2.3 higher than the average price increase agreed upon OPEC's Geneva meeting meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.]

STERLING AND THE CANADIAN DOLLAR
Sterling and the Canadian dollar, considered havens for capital flows, are near self-sufficiency in oil production, both gained. Sterling moved up to \$2.0670 from \$2.0635 Friday. The Bank of England was said to have sold about \$44 million compared with estimated sales of \$121 million Friday. The Canadian dollar finished at \$63.35 U.S. cents, high for the year and up from \$62.12 Friday.

The dollar advanced to 4.3210 French francs from 4.2980.

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This was the scene at the Hotel George V in Paris when the Young plan was approved in 1929. Signing for Germany at the left is Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank. Holding a pipe at the center of the table is Owen Young.

The Old Issue of 'Young Bonds' Nears Conclusion

By John Geddes

BONN, April 2 (NYT) — The final chapter in West Germany's repayment of its pre-World War II debts is nearing a close that will mean the end of one of the largest bankruptcies in history.

An international tribunal recently ended a three-week hearing on complaints involving West Germany's repayment of the Young bonds of 1930, a \$300-million issue floated in an international attempt to stave off the country's economic collapse during the Weimar Republic. The bonds come due next year.

The issue in the hearing revolved around the method of recalculating the principal amount of the bonds, which were denominated in nine currencies, due to subsequent changes in exchange rates. The seven-member panel is expected to issue its findings in the fall.

Last Prewar Debt
According to Richard Kearney, the U.S. representative at the hearings, the Young bonds are the last of the \$3.3 billion in prewar debt West Germany assumed in 1933 in an act of "voluntary bankruptcy." The bonds are named for Owen D. Young, a U.S. lawyer and businessman, who was a member of the first committee of experts appointed to advise the Reparation Commission concerning the stabilization of the German currency after World War I.

But separating the Young bonds from similar instruments with only historical value, such as the 1922 bonds, is the issue's still considerable value. On the London Stock Exchange, the 5 percent bonds were recently selling for £413 for each £100 of 1930 value. According to some, the bonds should be selling even higher, at up to £616. The changes in the relative value of currencies that are behind the big trading premiums is one of the key issues at the tribunal.

As early as 1933, the Young bonds were in trouble. With the rise of the Nazi regime, the country went into default on the bonds as interest payments were at best "sporadic." With the outbreak of war, payments to the allied bondholders stopped entirely.

In 1952, representatives of 19 governments met with the West German authorities to resolve the problem of Germany's debt, including the Young bonds. The negotiations were crucial to Germany because its Foreign Trade was being crippled by creditor suits involving the prewar obligations. On Feb. 27, 1953, an agreement was signed in London under which West Germany agreed to assume the prewar debts, two-thirds of which was owed to the United States.

Mr. Kearney, who attended the 1952 talks, said the Young bonds held a key position due to their common attributes with other debts. And in the years since the 1952 accord, the Young bonds have acted as another sort of pace setter, mirroring the disruptions caused by the volatile currency movements.

The original purchasers of Young bonds were protected by a gold backing, which linked the bonds to the amount of gold that could be bought in 1930 by each of the currencies. However, in 1952, at the insistence of the United States, the dollar was substituted for gold in determining the value of the bonds.

It was decided that changes in the value of the pound required that a £1,000 bond would have to be repaid with £1,700. To offset the changes, dollar holders were given a 5 percent interest rate coupon in the renegotiated terms, against 4 1/2 percent for other bonds.

Darkly Worded Pact
The 1952 accord, however, set the framework for future trouble. Instead of adopting the dollar for repayment of interest and principal through the 1980 maturity, the pact called for any recalculation to be done on the "basis of the least depreciated currency." But the German translation of the pact used the term "abwertung," which the German authorities and most German dictionaries interpret as a devaluation.

At the time, Mr. Kearney said, it seemed unlikely that problems would arise from the varying interpretations. But after revaluing the Deutsche mark in 1961 and 1969, the German authorities declined to recalculate the payments since revaluations were not devaluations. A suit on behalf of bondholders challenging the German move was brought to the tribunal.

To holders of dollar bonds, the difference in currency valuations amounts to between \$12 million and \$14 million on repayment of the \$98.25-million U.S. dollar share of the Young bonds.

Question of Floating
Not touched upon during the three weeks of arguments was the question of how to recalculate the bonds since fixed exchange rates were abolished in 1973. But Mr. Kearney said, "if we win this one (on the early revaluations), we'll have a good basis for negotiation on the question of floating."

Meanwhile, West Germany has been regarding the Belgian franc as the "least depreciated currency," which would give a repayment value today of £413 for each £100 worth of bonds. But some London banks, gambling on a verdict against the German side, have been reported to be buying up the bonds, hoping for speculative profits. If the Swiss franc were used as the basis for repayment, each £100 would yield about £616.

Also has options on a further 25 aircraft, it said. The order, which needs the approval of the company's supervisory board, doubles the previous order volume detailed in a draft contract last year, Lufthansa said.

The new aircraft, which are a shortened version of Airbus Industrie's original wide-bodied airliners, are due for delivery between 1983 and 1990, it added. Lufthansa said in February it was due to take delivery of two A-300B Airbus in March, and another in the second quarter this year, while a further Airbus of the same type will be delivered in the first quarter of 1981.

The A-310s ordered by Lufthansa will have a seating capacity of 211 persons of which 18 can be accommodated in the first class. It will have a maximum range of 5,600 kilometers and would be used on short- and medium-range flights starting 1983, according to Lufthansa.

Herbert Culmann, chairman of Lufthansa's management board, said at a news conference that while the firm had not bowed to "political" pressure in buying the European Airbus instead of the U.S.-made Boeing 767, "it cannot be in the interest of the Europeans to let the American giant one day become a colossus."

Paris-based Airbus Industrie, which manages production of the Airbus, is a joint venture of French, West German, British and Dutch aeronautics firms. Several other European aeronautics companies act as subcontractors.

Separately, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Air Afrique's president Aoussou Koffi said the west and central African airline will order two of the shorter A-310B aircraft and one A-300 Super B-4 in the next few days. The price was not disclosed.

Jewel Ups Payout
CHICAGO, April 2 (Reuters) — Jewel Cos. raised its quarterly dividend to 42 from 36 cents a share, payable June 29 to holders of record June 15.

—By JOHN GEDDES

NYSE Prices Lower In Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were sharply lower in fairly active late afternoon trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 4.59 points Friday, was off 7.45 at 854.73 at 3 p.m. and had been down more than 10 points at mid-day.

Declines far outnumbered advances 915 to 375 while the five-hour NYSE turnover was about 24.48 million shares compared with about 23.40 million traded during the corresponding period Friday.

Analysis said heavy selling in nuclear industry stocks indicated investors are fearful of the accident near Harrisburg, Pa., will set the industry back years, if not for good. The accident also has complicated President Carter's efforts to devise an energy policy that was made critical by OPEC's decision to raise prices. Mr. Carter is expected to deliver an energy policy statement sometime this week.

Some selling was attributed to a breakdown in trucking talks during the weekend and the shutdown yesterday.

General Public Utilities, which owns the Three Mile Island nuclear facility, asked that a trading suspension in its stock be continued. The stock lost 1 1/2 points to 16 1/4 last week before trading was halted early Friday.

Westinghouse Electric, which supplies technology to the nuclear industry, was active and lower most of the day following block trades of 350,000 shares at 18 1/4 and 100,000 shares at 17 1/4.

J. Ray McDermott, also active, was lower following a block of 127,000 shares at 18 1/4. McDermott is the owner of Babcock & Wilcox, which built the Three Mile Island plant.

Among the other nuclear energy and related issues, Kerr-McGee, Combustion Engineering, UNC Resources, and Atlas Corp. all were lower.

Columbia Pictures, which rose 2 1/2 points last week, continued to attract attention. The company's picture "The China Syndrome," a fictional account of a nuclear accident, has been a box office success, particularly since the Pennsylvania disaster.

Continental Oil, which has coal-mining interests, was active along with North American Coal, Eastern Fuel & Gas and Pittston.

American Stock Exchange issues were lower in moderate trading.

Hudson's Bay Lifts
Eurobond Amount

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters) — The Eurobond currently on offer from Hudson's Bay Co. has been increased to \$Can.50 million from \$Can.40 million, syndicate manager Morgan Stanley said today. The issue is expected to carry a coupon of 10 1/4 percent over 10 years and pricing is expected to be 10 1/4 percent.

Galveston-Houston International Finance's \$20 million convertible, due 1993, was priced at par, joint lead manager Kidder Peabody said. The conversion price of the issue was set at \$32.50, giving a conversion premium of 17.12 percent over Friday's closing bid price of the stock. The coupon was set at 8 1/4 percent.

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(Continued on Page 14)

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12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div.	In %	P/E	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	In %	P/E	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	In %	P/E	Yld.

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
760 Pampou A	50 1/4	49 3/8	49 1/2	-
17449 PonCan P	50 1/4	49 3/8	49 1/2	-
115 Polina N V	\$21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	-

9900 Aghila	5184	1812	7	7	18350	1304	1254	13	W	8550	Cyprus	\$154	154	154	W	High Low Close Chg	High Low Close Chg			
9900 Agribio	1812	1812	7	7	6014	6014	1254	13	W	9350	Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W
9900 Agribio E	574	7	7	7	650	650	1254	13	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	
2200 Adra Ind	A 5194	194	194	+	650	650	1254	13	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	
1100 Alfa Cent	324	264	264	+	650	650	1254	13	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	
1100 Alfa Cent	324	264	264	+	650	650	1254	13	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	
1100 Alfa Cent	324	264	264	+	650	650	1254	13	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	9350 Can	\$154	154	154	W	
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2500 Andrus W	A 144	144	144	+	405	405	1254	13	W	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
2500 Andrus W	A 144	144	144	+	405	405	1254	13	W	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
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By reading across this table of the April 2, 1979 % closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies

Company	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Montreal	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.95	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.75	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.65	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.85	6.90	6.95	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.65	7.70	7.75	7.80	7.85	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.85	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	9.60	9.65	9.70	9.75	9.80	9.85	9.90	9.95	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.65	10.70	10.75	10.80	10.85	10.90	10.95	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	11.60	11.65	11.70	11.75	11.80	11.85	11.90	11.95	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	12.60	12.65	12.70	12.75	12.80	12.85	12.90	12.95	13.00	13.05	13.10	13.15	13.20	13.25	13.30	13.35	13.40	13.45	13.50	13.55	13.60	13.65	13.70	13.75	13.80	13.85	13.90	13.95	14.00	14.05	14.10	14.15	14.20	14.25	14.30	14.35	14.40	14.45	14.50	14.55	14.60	14.65	14.70	14.75	14.80	14.85	14.90	14.95	15.00	15.05	15.10	15.15	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.35	15.40	15.45	15.50	15.55	15.60	15.65	15.70	15.75	15.80	15.85	15.90	15.95	16.00	16.05	16.10	16.15	16.20	16.25	16.30	16.35	16.40	16.45	16.50	16.55	16.60	16.65	16.70	16.75	16.80

Closing Prices March 30, 1979														
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Amstar (Int)	2.00	—	—	8.945	1.05	—	—	—	—	300 Lb. C	440	440	440	
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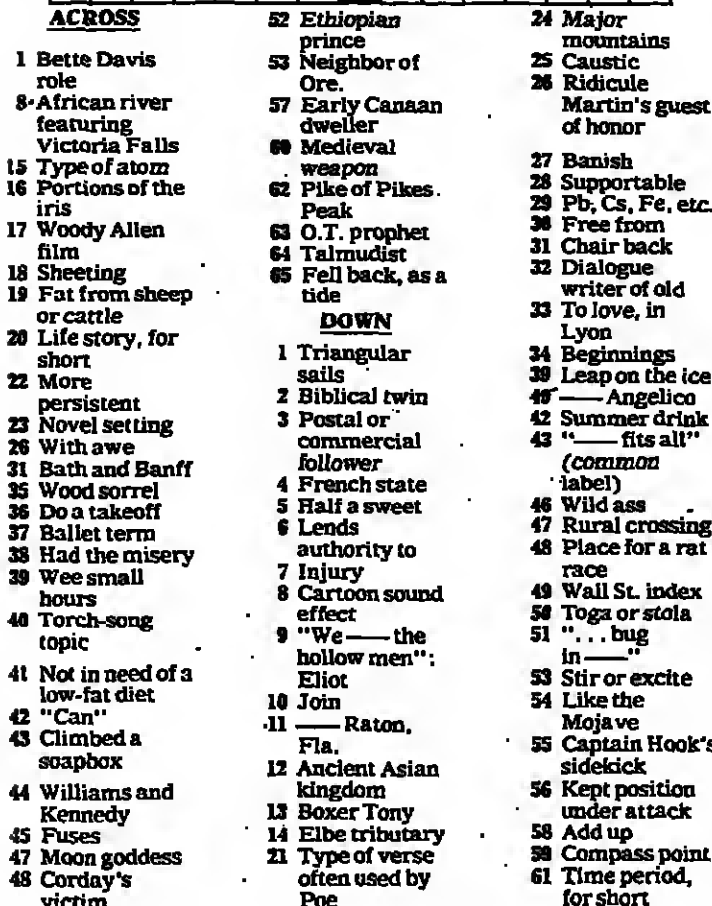
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By Eugene T. Maleska



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AMSTERDAM	5	39	Showers	MILAN	26	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Overcast	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Mist	MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Mist	MOSCOW	4	39	Mist
BIRMINGHAM	1	34	Overcast	MUNICH	4	46	Showers
BRELADE	18	64	Rain	NEW YORK	7	45	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	50	NICE	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCAREST	18	64	Overcast	OSLO	4	39	Fair
MUQAPST	6	42	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Showers
CASARLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	50	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	18	62	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	64	Fair	SOFIA	7	45	Rain
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	34	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	Fair	TEHRAN	—	NA	NA
EL PASO	18	64	Fair	TOKYO	28	82	Mist
FRANKFURT	9	48	Showers	TOKYO	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Rain
HELSINKI	27	82	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Rain	WARSAW	14	57	Showers
LAS PALMAS	19	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	4	32	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Overcast	ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
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CELEBRATIONS AND ATTACKS

Thirty Years of Literary and Cultural Comment

By Irving Howe. Horizon. 256 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN A review of Leslie Fiedler's "Love and Death in the American Novel," Irving Howe is quite firm: "Mr. Fiedler lacks the one gift — I think it a gift of character — which is essential to the critic: the willingness to subordinate his own scheme and preoccupations to the actualities of a particular novel or poem, the love or generosity which persuades a critic to see the work in its own terms and not to bend it to his personal or ideological needs. Another way of saying this is that the critic needs a conscience."

This is perhaps a bit unfair to Fiedler, whose fancy footwork in and around the books everybody else reads sitting down seems to me to be less a scheme or an ideology than a kind of improvisation, a jazz spasm: The spirit enters him, like a dybbuk, and he thrashes. And surely there ought to be room in the world of letters for critics who were just as preoccupied with personality as with novels and poets and their crises. Why should novelists and poets have all the fun of possession and exorcism?

Distracting Preoccupations
Howe himself, elsewhere in this engaging collection, tells us that Isaac Babel, "as a writer whose politics and aesthetics meet in an appetite for extremes, does not lend himself very easily to those more reasonable modes of feeling which Mr. Trilling has designated as the Liberal Imagination." But: "To deprive a writer of the immediacy, even the distracting immediacy, of his preoccupations is to lessen his capacity for disturbing and uprooting us." The same applies, or should, to critics.

But "a gift of character" is certainly not found in Howe's own criticism. No American critic has struggled more manfully in the last 30 years to reconcile the taste for high art and the temptation to radical politics. Can't we have Ezra Pound and socialism, too? Inordinate and unresolvable, the compromise is problematic and anxious about literary modernism. Howe feels in his bones the fragility of democratic institutions. It is brave and dandy to stare into the abyss, but living there is Gulag and Auschwitz. The fancy feet wear jackboots.

He specifies: "The great virtue of historicism is that it creates the conditions that enable a writer to measure of its failings, to reckon against its deficiencies of vision, to cry out that a merely tolerable

world is not enough. It is not right: it is not enough. But also be certain that in so doing they do not repeat the mistake of a good many writers 70 years ago, which was to create an intolerable world."

Again, in reviewing "Witness" of Whitaker K. Brown, we observe that the author has been moved to write about the source of our own Enlightenment by the French Revolution becoming a chain of history, its progress goddess society of our modernizing Chambers' "deconstructing Chambers'" demagogues," might have been a review of the spair of the New Philology France: History hurts my why don't we make movies dispersed but discrete, a where in these short as books gone by, it turned into a parody of the abling past. Sensible turned into tenderness. He returned into publicity, which speaks at least in "the spontaneous humanness for a unity of perception comprehension." A person too far in violating it, too late in violating it, come to terms with Emerson literature of New England "all those strange and histories, motherless and home-creatures" like Natty and neglected the family: "I know where life came from, I know where life came from Paulkner and the rest of it were in the clump of faintly chafed. It also achieved mass.

14-15-

"Moral idealism," "sheer collective destiny," "the radical politics and the idealism" also consequent sense of powerlessness, "that loyalty to a work of art which critics' priggishness has made a measure of," "the not to mention the pervasive" among these pages. He (Crawford Puckerman, John Grey, George Conrad) and (Elison, Malamud, Roth, Faulkner, Singer, Salinger, Hemingway, Octavio Paz, animaladvers (Friedler, Lilman) and celebrities (Edison, Elton Trilling).

"The review is a... look to 'World of Our Trotsky,' 'The Decline New,' 'Politics and the back numbers of Dissent-like-schmaw, and it is to report that Howe gets he gets older and more; No one will ever accuse he accused: Quentin Anderson searching so obsessively figure that he quieted such carpal." He also seems to say, by dying, Edmund left a huge space, almost Howe has picked this up and I believe that he belongs a gift.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

By Alan T.

When two people of similar but distinct linguistic backgrounds, such as a German and a Dutchman, or a Spaniard and a Portuguese, attempt to communicate, the results are likely to fall well short of satisfactory. And the same is true at the bridge table, when players of vastly different training face each other.

As an example, consider an episode described by England's Victor Mollo in "The Finer Arts of Bridge," the best new bridge book published in 1978. Sitting South was an American visitor, unknown to any of the resident English experts. The opening bid to his left had an English flavor: Two hearts would have been strong, so West bid three hearts with a hand that would rate a weak two-heart bid in the United States.

North's double was no doubt intended to be for penalties, a treatment that has some popularity in England but is hardly ever seen in America. This did not occur to South, who assumed that North had an opening bid with some length in the unbid suits.

South leaped confidently to six clubs, feeling that he might be missing a lay-down grand slam, and was astonished to find a double — a foolish one — on his right. He correctly inferred that he had run into a bad break in clubs and retreated to diamonds. When East doubled this also, although with less confidence, South thought it over and solved the problem in bridge linguistics: East's doubles suggested that North had doubled three hearts for penalties, so South retreated again, this time to six no-trump.

It did not occur to West that he could lead the heart ace with a gratifying result, and he led a spade. This gave South time, but he could only count 11 tricks. It was clear that the clubs were not going to break but not at all clear where a 12th trick could come from.

South found an ingenious combination, based on West's failure to lead hearts. He could not have the winning combination, so East must have one of those cards: South won the first trick with the spade queen and led his heart.

This put both opponents in a tight spot. It was highly unlikely that South would play in London if he held the king, might have worked out the a very unusual move, the to swallow East's king.

But West played his best card routinely, and East had to make a key play. A spade would have defeated the cutting South's communication, but this was far from obvious. West shifted to diamonds.

South won with the diamond, cashed his club winners and played spades. The lead of spade trapped West, who saved his diamond length and his heart ace. He naturally led the heart ace, and South's defence won the last trick.

NORTH
 ♠AKJ104
 ♥J10983
 ♦42
 ♣2

WEST (D)
 ♠985
 ♥AQ7432
 ♦8765
 ♣—

EAST
 ♠762
 ♥K
 ♦J108
 ♣J108

SOUTH
 ♠Q3
 ♥8
 ♦AKQ2
 ♠AKQ885

North and South were v
The bidding:
West North East
3V Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass

حسن ابن الامام

Art Buchwald

A New Kind of Draft For War on Energy

WASHINGTON — They're talking about bringing back the draft. They're also talking about alternate service for those who don't want to go into the armed forces. The response from America's youth, as far as I can tell, is: "Hell, no, we won't go!"

As a middle-aged patriot, I think the youth of America owe something to their country. These of us who put in our time believe that everybody, both men and women, should pay his dues before going out to face the harsh, cruel world of commerce.

I'm not insisting they join the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps. If they don't want to work in hospitals or the Peace Corps or the ghettos for two years, so be it. But they have to do something to serve their country. Not only do they owe it to the rest of us, but by sacrificing two years of their lives they will be ennobled in spirit and filled with pride, knowing that they have played a role in keeping our nation strong.

There is a solution that I believe will not only make our youth better citizens but will also get the nation through one of its darkest hours.

I propose that every boy and girl, when they reach the age of 18, give up driving an automobile for two years. They could go about their business, continue their studies, work if they want to or drop out to find themselves, as long as they didn't get behind the wheel of an automobile for 24 months.

This could save the United States

one billion gallons of oil a week. It would once again make our young people heroes in the eyes of their elders. Decals would be distributed with the logos of Mobil, Exxon, Sunoco, Gulf, Amoco and Shell, which could be pasted in the windows of parents' homes, showing that they had a son or daughter serving in the War on Energy.



Buchwald

People doing two years of gasless duty would wear small buttons of an oil well on their lapels or dresses, so that those on the home front could buy them drinks, or take them into their homes for a free Sunday chicken dinner.

Clubs, similar to those run by the USO, would be set up all over the country where draftees could get information on bus and train schedules. The American Red Cross would make transportation tokens available for those in dire need. And, of course, once the person was discharged from energy service, he or she would be eligible to go to driving school under the GI Bill of Rights.

The beauty of this plan is that there would be no exemptions. Rich and poor would be treated alike. Some might even want to make energy-saving a career. If they stayed in for 20 years and never drove, they would be entitled to a full pension, including an Amtrak pass. For the rest of their lives.

I tried the idea on several teenagers I know, and I received a mixed response.

Of the 25 youths I talked to, 23 said that if my idea was ever approved by Congress they'd go to Canada.

One girl said, "I don't think women should have to serve in the War on Energy. We're too delicate to walk."

The 25th person, a young man, said he'd shoot his toe off before he'd sign up.

Despite this reaction, I am certain that once the gasless draft goes into effect, our young people, as they have done in every crisis in 202 years, will gladly give up two years of their driving lives to make this country a safer and saner America.

The Birdman of Paris

Painter's First Novel Takes Wing

He sings of things he could never have seen or known in the aviary... These things must be memories in his blood carried through his song. There's the song of rivers and the sound of water and the song of fields and seeds in their natural places. It's a song I'll never forget.

—from "Birdy," p. 105

By Galina Yornen

PARIS (IHT) — William Wharton tries his best imitation of a female canary song on a cage full of males. "They respond better to a female call than a male's," he remarks, lowering his voice between chirps to human pitch.

Unlike most authors who celebrate the foreign rights' sale of their first book with champagne, Wharton celebrated selling the French rights to "Birdy" by treating himself to a canary at Paris Sunday bird market.

"How, you ask, is it possible to be profound about birds?" New York Times reviewer John Leonard wrote when Wharton's "Birdy" was published in January. He concluded that it was, and most critics fairly twittered with excitement over a newly discovered author as reviews from across the country rolled in.

Although, like one of the characters in his book, Wharton once tried breeding for a black canary, he's not all that interested in their color. What really makes them special is their song.

"For years I just wrote for myself, or for

close friends," explained the 53-year-old painter, who lives on a houseboat on the Seine. But now he has half a dozen ideas he hopes to put into book form. He uses the name William Wharton — his maternal grandfather's name — to avoid notoriety, which he feels "would be crippling. I live probably the best life I know of and I would like to keep it that way. I'm heavily productive right now. After I'm 65 I can be the gentleman of literature and smoke a pipe. Then it would be fun."

No Fear of Flying

But he's willing to talk anxiously to emphasize what he considers important in his book about two adolescent boys growing up outside Philadelphia in the '30s and the intense relationship one of them, Birdy, develops with his pet canaries. Birdy makes a bird costume with feathers, he discovers his humanity through birds, he tries to fly, and perhaps — depending on the reader's interpretation — he does. "What seems to me to be bizarre behavior can be the best survival system going, and that's what's really involved in the book. I don't think Birdy had an obsession. We've got all sorts of words — obsession, fixation — for someone who's really involved. Everybody in school thought he was a weirdo, he didn't go out for sports, didn't chase girls, fixed up an old automobile — just to fix it up, not to drive it. Those things are weird."

"Another thing the book is about is that, like a canary singing, we are a product of our heredity and our experience. But people tend to think of experience in the mundane sense. Our experience is also our inner fantasy life, our dreams, our thoughts, and that part of our lives is probably more important than any other part."

He lives out some of that part in himself, talking about all the books he has to write: "David," about five generations of men; "Say Uncle," about avuncular role models; "Hard Place," about Paris in 1961, when he was losing and finding himself as a painter.

He views the thinking process in painting and writing as identical, but misses "the static in writing. I'm a stand-up painter, it's a dance, it's physical. I don't like the sedentary aspect of writing. I do a lot of taping for that reason."

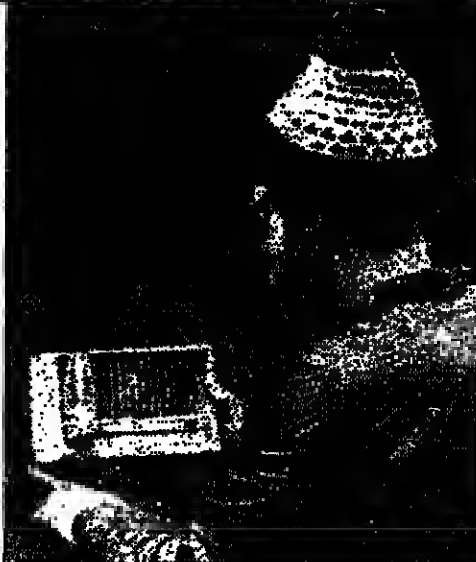
Ultimate Nest

But the financial rewards of "Birdy" permit his realistic fantasies greater migration. Some of the money from "Birdy" (U.S. paperback rights) was bought for more than \$500,000 will go towards building "the ultimate nest," a coastal house with a moat, surrounded by 40 acres of forest in California for his wife and four children.

It's a far cry from the attic of the art building at UCLA that he inhabited, courtesy of an ex-alcoholic Zen janitor, as an art student



Author's concept of Birdy.



Writer Wharton at Paris bird market.

there in the '50s. A bit more prosperous when he married a few years later, he brought his bride home to a tent. It wasn't quite what his parents — who wanted him to be an engineer — had in mind. But in between, there had been World War II, and like Al, one of the protagonists in "Birdy," Wharton had been seriously injured. "Somehow, having been so badly hurt so very young and lost confidence in any one else other than myself. I swore I would never do anything I didn't want to do again."

"I sell everything I paint to about 200 people who are interested in where I'm going. I never show. Haven't since 1967."

How does one collect those 200 people?

"One at a time." Before he collected them all, he worked for seven years teaching. After buying up some land, he built three houses himself, packed his family off to France in 1960, lived off the rent from his properties and turned from abstract to "utterly figurative, old-hat painting."

Raised Canaries

Canaries have represented financial as well as spiritual freedom to Wharton. "When I was 13 years old, I did like Birdy, have 200 canaries and earned more money than my father breeding them. I always knew that, any day, I could start raising birds, without having to work for anybody."

Now he buys them only for pleasure. At the bird fair, having perused the canaries, he checks out the pigeons before leaving ("See that mixture of red check and ash, how beautifully clean that gaze is?" he bypasses the parakeets ("I hate parakeets; they sneak up and snap the legs of canaries when they're in a cage together").

He puts on his yellow motorcycle helmet. "Have you ever noticed how there're no highway lines in Paris? Really makes it beautiful." Perhaps it takes a man who can think like a bird to notice.

PEOPLE: Patricia Hearst

Weds Former Bodyguard

Patricia Hearst, the millionaire's daughter, became Mrs. Bernard Shaw, the cop's wife, in a brief Episcopal wedding ceremony at a Navy chapel on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.



Mrs. and Mr. Bernard Shaw

More than 350 guests — some of them familiar faces from Mrs. Shaw's days as Tania, the urban terrorist convicted of bank robbery — drank champagne in the base's community center.

Miss Hearst, 25, was

entranced in marriage by her father,

Randolph Hearst, president of the

San Francisco Examiner. His estranged wife, Catherine Hearst, sat

nearby during the ceremony, which was actually the second marriage

rite. The couple took part in an American Indian ceremony Satur-

day, performed in a 14th-floor suite of the Cliff Hotel by John Ham-

ilton, Grand Sachem "Rolling Cloud" of the Confederation of

Mohican and Mohegan and Pequot Tribes of Connecticut, New York

and New Jersey. Hamilton was

dressed in ceremonial headgear, but it was not the "blood ritual"

that Hamilton had promised "Prin-

cess Brave Heart" as he calls her.

Apparently, Miss Hearst and Shaw

decided to forego the mingling of

blood. Less exotic was Sunday's

Episcopal service, performed by

the Rev. Edward Dumke, a San

Mateo, Calif., minister who led the

successful campaign urging Pres-

ident Carter to commute Patty's sev-

en-year sentence for bank robbery.

The only unusual note to the cere-

mony was the reading of the 94th

Psalm, which makes mention of

fair rulers who "condemn the in-

nocent." The bride, said one fam-

ily friend, chose Treasure Island as

the site for her marriage shortly

before her release from the U.S. Cor-

rectional Institution at Pleasanton,

Calif., on Feb. 1. Charles Gould, a

Hearst executive and retired Navy

officer, said that he took Miss

Hearst and her guards to dine at

the officers' club there while she

was out of prison on bail. "She en-

joyed it and when the subject of

marriage came up she said Treasure

Island, and I checked to make sure

it was available." According to Navy spokesmen, the fact that she is a retired military officer or enlisted, as she agrees to pick up any costs. No figures were given for the cost of the wedding, magazine reportedly paid for the exclusive rights to the ceremony and reception, porters and photographers confined to a small area of building. The new Mrs. Hearst, 33-year-old businesswoman, was briefly for photographers, ceremony and then made to the reception. Later, plane carried them from San Francisco International Airport to the exclusive rights to the ceremony and reception, porters and photographers confined to a small area of building. The new Mrs. Hearst, 33-year-old businesswoman, was briefly for photographers, ceremony and then made to the reception. Later, plane carried them from San Francisco International Airport to the exclusive rights to the ceremony and reception, porters and photographers confined to a small area of building. 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